

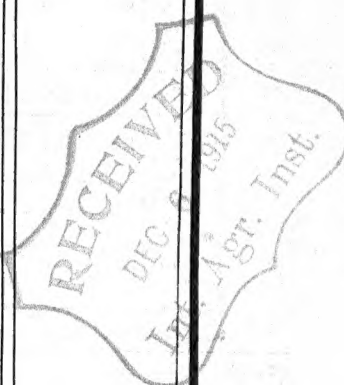
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

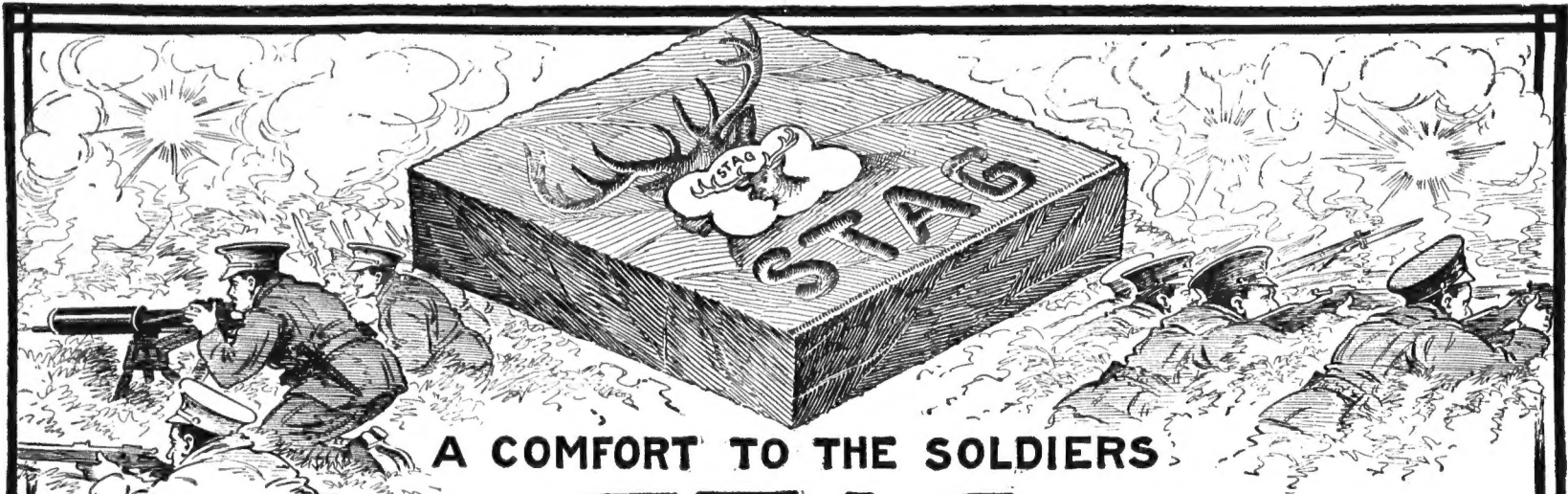
December 1, 1915

\$ 1.50 per Year



THE FIRST SNOWFALL

Christmas Number



A COMFORT TO THE SOLDIERS

STAG
CHEWING TOBACCO

The fine, rich flavour and lasting qualities of "STAG" have made this famous chewing tobacco a prime favorite all over Canada.

Our gallant Canadian boys at the front are enjoying its satisfying qualities.

SAVE THE COUPONS
GOOD FOR PRESENTS

ut as at-cks art ns er art ons was eir ob-uch the er-wn ave ous air

Extract of a letter from a Corporal at the front to a Suffolk Clergyman:—

"What hurt us most" he writes, 'was the poisonous gas, which made the air green and yellow, choking and poisoning men where they stood. Tobacco saved many lives in that battle. We began to feel choky, but put big chews in our mouths, and this caused us to expectorate the gas. Now whenever we notice the gas, we chew tobacco, which greatly helps.

a sit sal offi case can a co the Arab part to th only mar Dun sout Oth non as i no p

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Advertisers in The Guide

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers.

The Best Tractor on the Market

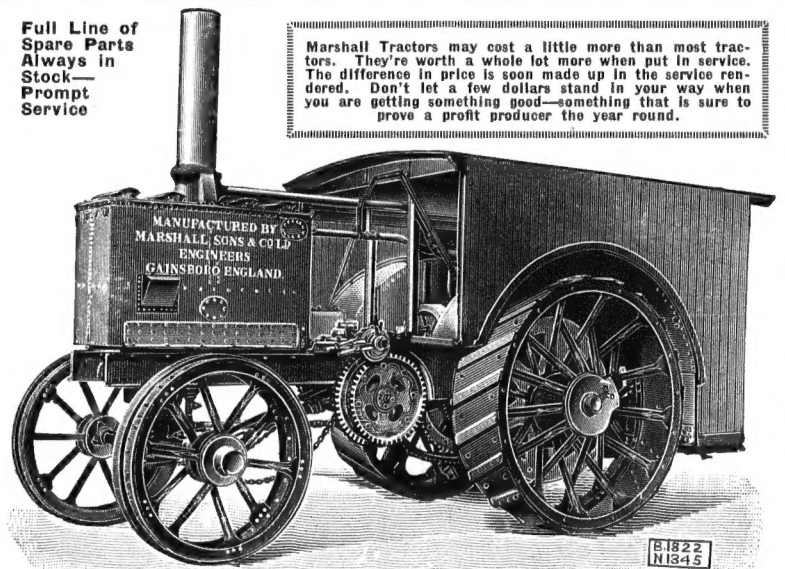
is the one that performs its work best, lasts longest, and is sold at a price equitable with its value.

Marshall Oil Tractors

answer these requirements, as they are the only Tractors that have consistently stood up to continuous hard work. They are built to work hard and to last. The best material only is put into a Marshall Tractor. Every part is carefully made and fitted into place by competent workmen.

**THEY ARE BUILT TO A STANDARD
NOT ASSEMBLED FOR A SALE**

Full Line of
Spare Parts
Always in
Stock—
Prompt
Service



Marshall Tractors may cost a little more than most tractors. They're worth a whole lot more when put in service. The difference in price is soon made up in the service rendered. Don't let a few dollars stand in your way when you are getting something good—something that is sure to prove a profit producer the year round.

Made in Two Sizes:

16 Draw Bar H.P., 30-35 Brake H.P.

32 Draw Bar H.P., 60-70 Brake H.P.

The Marshall Oil Tractors are made in Great Britain, by the largest manufacturers of agricultural engines in the Empire. **THIS COMPANY IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY COMBINE.** Quality and efficiency is our aim. **YOU PAY FOR QUALITY AND YOU GET SATISFACTION.** We would like to tell you all about our Tractors, ourselves, and our methods of selling. Give us the opportunity. You will be under no obligation to make a purchase. But we have something interesting. Do not pass it by.

MARSHALL, SONS & Co. (Canada) LTD.

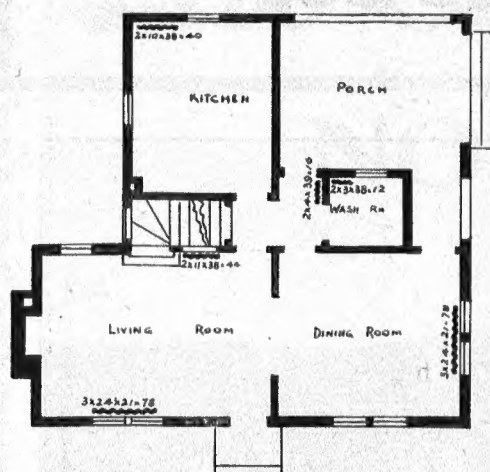
Phone 3393

SASKATOON - SASK.

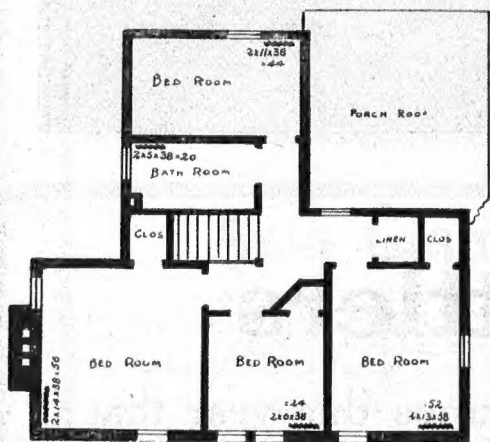
Telegrams: Marshalls, Engineers, Saskatoon

USE THIS COUPON TODAY
MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (CANADA) LTD., Saskatoon, Sask.
Please mail me, without any obligation on my part,
printed matter about your Oil Tractor
Name
Address

Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating



Ground Floor—Every room Evenly Heated



Bedroom Floor—Comfort at 6 a.m.

Guarantees "solid comfort" every hour of the 24, every day of the winter. Guarantees as much heat, or as little heat, and of the right kind as you need, or the weather demands, and at the lowest cost. Thousands of farmers throughout the West will endorse these statements

"Guide" House Plan No. 5 only needs Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating to Make it Perfect

The "heart of the home" lies in the heating system. Without proper heat you can't keep your health, your hired help drifts away, the boys and girls want to leave for the city as quickly as they can.

Now study the two plans at the left for a minute. They show the Gurney-Oxford System of radiators recommended for "Guide" plan No. 5. These are all connected up with the Gurney-Oxford Boiler (generally put in the cellar) and the hot water is kept in constant circulation, filling every room with a natural, summer-like warmth that doesn't dry out the air. You don't need a "water system." Put a few buckets of water into the pipes, etc., in the fall and the same water lasts all through until the spring.

The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer," a patented and exclusive draft-controlling device, enables you or your boy or girl to regulate the heat to suit a change in the temperature outside.

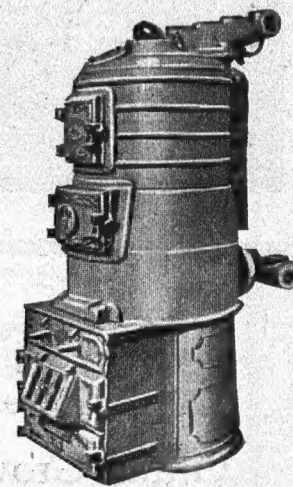
The Gurney-Oxford Boiler, the pipes, valves and the radiators needed for these plans are specially priced at \$360 F.O.B. Winnipeg. At this price the equipment can be bought of any reputable, competent fitter. The freight and the simple work of installation will be extra.

We also make steam and warm air heating plants, stoves of all the best types and will gladly see that you get prices on any heating system. Your home can be equipped as it stands if you are not going to build. Our new illustrated booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," tells all about the Gurney-Oxford Hot-Water Heating System. Write to us today for a copy.

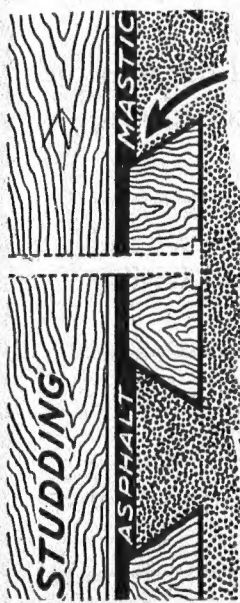


Gurney North-West Foundry Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG

Metals Limited, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge



70 Years of Success behind the Gurney-Oxford Boiler



This cut represents a cross-section of wall, showing Plaster Stucco, Stucco Board (note the key holding Stucco), Asphalt Mastic and Fibre Paper

Finish Your House Inside with Bishopric Lath Board Outside with Stucco on Bishopric Stucco Board

No sheathing lumber is required. Use Lath Board inside the studding and Stucco Board outside. Apply good Cement Stucco outside and you will have a better home at less expense than with other materials.

For the "Guide" House

shown on page 16, Stucco Board for the outside would cost \$71.65; Lath Board for inside walls, partitions and ceilings, \$156.03,

delivered anywhere east of Regina or Saskatoon. Prices on points farther west quoted on application.

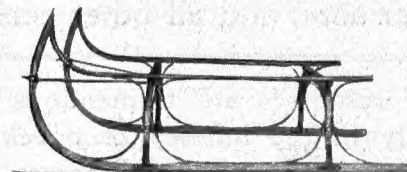
We guarantee to save you 25 per cent. on your outside walls over any other material which will give you equal results. Write for full particulars and big illustrated book showing houses built in Canada of Bishopric Products.

Bishopric Wall Board Co. Limited

529 Bank Street - OTTAWA, Ont.

Change Your Buggy Into a Cutter

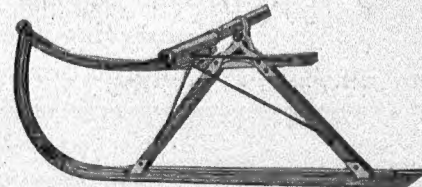
Our Knock Down Cutter Gear is Just What You Need



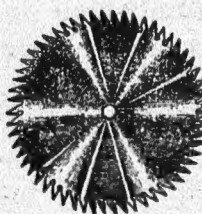
ordinary buggy box can be attached in a few minutes. Shipped knocked-down at second class freight rate. Complete ready to fit to buggy. Each..... \$9.75

Use Our Runner Attachments and Leave Your Gear on Your Buggy Best and Most Handy Runner on the Market

All that is necessary is to remove wheels from buggy and put on these attachments. Strong, neat and modern. No. 1 buggy size, axle 1 in. or 1 1/2 in.; runner, rave and knees 1 in. x 1 1/2 in.; steel shoe 1 in. x 1 1/2 in. Painted carmine and striped. Price per set..... \$9.95



No. 2 Surry or spring wagon size, axle 1 1/2 in. or 1 3/4 in.; runner, rave and knees 1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in.; steel shoe 1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. Painted carmine and striped. \$11.60 Price per set.....



Cordwood Saw Blades

Made of best quality specially tempered steel. These saws are made by the largest saw manufacturer in the world, and each one is guaranteed. All saws have 1 1/2 in. arbor hole. Shipped crated, one to a box.

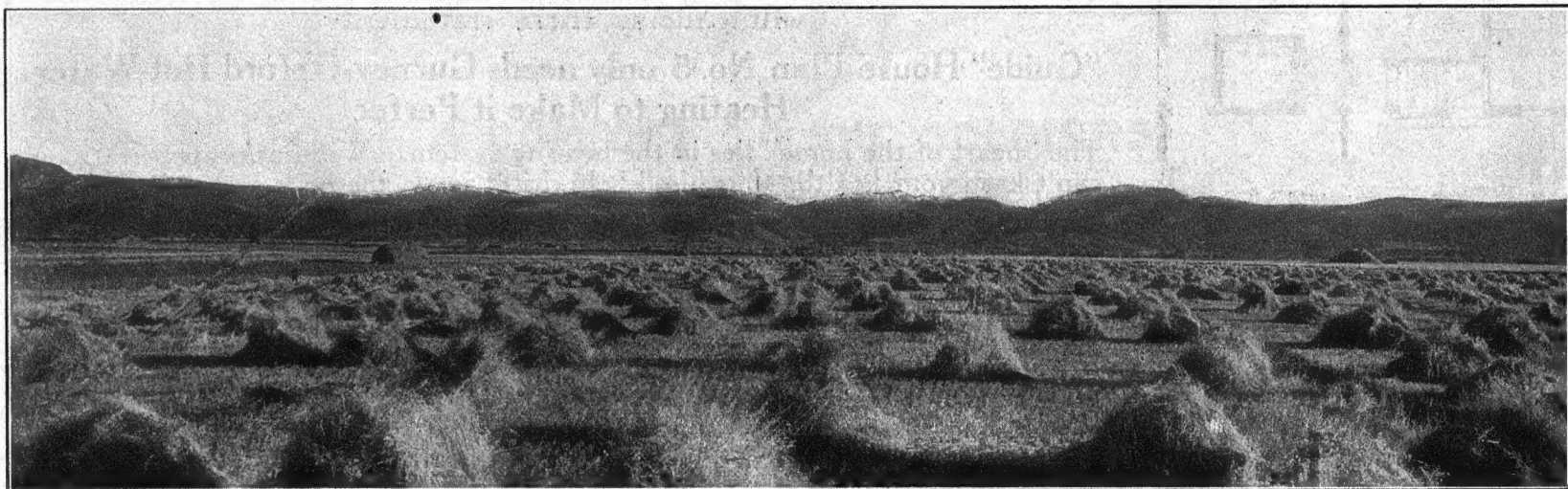
24 in. diameter, each.....	\$5.50
26 in. " "	6.50
28 in. " "	7.00
30 in. " "	8.00

SEND US YOUR ORDER TO-DAY

JOHN F. MCGEE CO. 74 Henry Ave. East
WINNIPEG

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Province of Alberta



Free Land for Settlers

Grain Growers will note that Alberta has produced crops this year that have shown not only big yields but tremendous yields, yields that find very few parallels in the history of wheat growing on the American Continent. Fifty and sixty bushels per acre are quite common, and in not a few localities seventy, and even eighty bushels per acre are vouched for. Nor are these phenomenal yields restricted to any one portion of the province, but may be found all the way from Fort Vermilion in the north to the 49th parallel of latitude. Oats and barley exceed one hundred bushels per acre, and all other cereals yield in proportion.

ALBERTA'S natural resources are tremendous in variety and scope. Lands, timber, minerals and water powers are only in the infancy of development, providing large increments in value and affording unrestricted opportunity for economical progress.

Demonstration Farms and Agricultural Education

Free Provincial Schools of Agriculture are now available for settlers. These provide special opportunities for observing the best methods of farming operations and obtaining both technical and practical agricultural information.

Railroads and Telephones

Three Transcontinental Railroads now traverse the Province of Alberta. In addition, branch lines of these are distributed in every direction throughout the settled portions, while at the present moment new lines are vigorously pressing forward into undeveloped districts, which are being rapidly opened up.

Alberta was the first Province in Canada to own and operate its own telephone system, which now serves about 28,000 subscribers.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS, Department of Agriculture

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Minister of Agriculture

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

The Canadian Northern

with its connections

NOW SERVES ALL

the important towns and cities in

CANADA

Christmas, 1896, witnessed the completion of a hundred miles of line. Nineteen years later sees this multiplied one hundred times in an endeavor to keep pace with the transportation needs of the country.

As a Granger Road

The Canadian Northern developed large fertile areas of the Prairie Provinces that had hitherto been unproductive, and created shipping points and market centres for all the territory opened by its lines.

The Transcontinental System

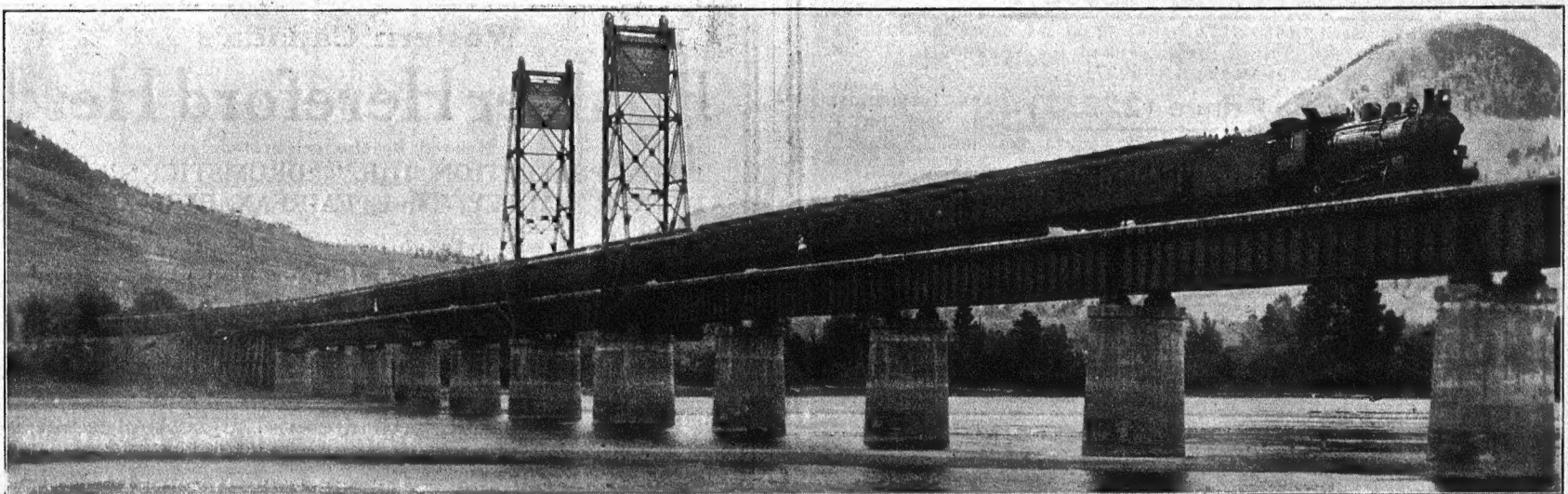
gives the farmers of the West means of transportation and communication that will necessarily benefit them and bring together the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the

country. It gives Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers an easy grade route to market their products through Atlantic ports. To Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan an easy grade to the waters of the Pacific at Vancouver.

A Practical Demonstration

of the utility of the road, which has the lowest gradient of any line crossing the Rocky Mountains, was given when recently a train consisting of a quarter of a mile of heavy passenger cars was hauled across the summit of the Mountains at express speed by one medium-sized engine.

Parliamentary Special Crossing the North Thompson, Kamloops, B.C.



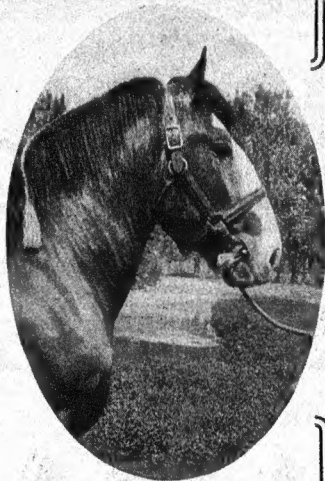
For information about Excursions to all points in Eastern Canada and through passenger service, apply to any agent of the Company

A. L. Dollar's Clydesdales

Big New Importation

Just Arrived from

Scotland



20 Clydesdale Stallions

Including some of the finest representatives of this noble breed ever offered in Canada

I HAVE RECEIVED MY LATEST SHIPMENT OF 20 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND. THESE HORSES HAVE ALL BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED FOR THEIR EXCELLENT BREEDING AND INDIVIDUAL MERIT. THEY ARE ALL YOUNG—COMING THREE TO COMING SIX YEARS—AND ARE COLTS FROM SUCH FAMOUS HORSES AS:—

'Champion Scotland Yet' - 'Scotland's Choice'
'Bonnie Scotland' - 'Scotland's Spendour'
'Knocknin' - 'Proud Edward'

"SCOTLAND'S SPENDOUR" IS INCLUDED IN THE SHIPMENT

ALL THE HORSES ARRIVED IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AFTER A RECORD TRIP OF 18 DAYS, AND ARE READY FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE.

IN ADDITION TO THE NEW IMPORTATIONS I HAVE 10 STALLIONS OF SIMILAR BREEDING AND ALL PROVEN SIRES.

WRITE OR CALL. INQUIRIES INVITED AND PROMPTLY ANSWERED

A. L. DOLLAR - High River, Alta.

The J. C. Drewry Estate

GLEN RANCH

Percherons

Holsteins *Pure bred
Registered*

Our herds are too large, and we will dispose of

20 Head of Percherons 20
Head of Holsteins

ALL AGES—BOTH SEXES

All by private sale. Terms if required. An inspection of our stock will be of value to you. *It pays to breed to the best.*

THE J. C. DREWRY ESTATE

Glen Ranch, COWLEY, Alta.

Holsteins and Berkshires

HOLSTEINS

Five choicely bred bulls from two to fourteen months old from officially tested dams, and by some of the best sires of the breed in Canada, described as follows:—

Hengerveld Mechthilde Prince (24942). Age, 2 months; dam, Julip Hengerveld (12691), official record 18083 lbs. milk, 639 lbs. butter fat in 365 days; sire, Duke Wayne Mechthilde 2nd (15746), whose dam Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, has a Record of Performance at 2 years of 16714 lbs. milk and 846.25 lbs. butter.

Max Hengerveld Pontiac (23998). Age, 9 months; dam, Max (26-141), Record of Merit: 1657.3 lbs. milk, 77.04 lbs. butter in 30 days at 4 years of age; sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs (7332), a son of the great King of the Pontiacs (39037).

Hengerveld Teake Prince (22937). Age, 10 months; dam, Sadie Jewel Teake (19578), Record of Performance: 10911 lbs. milk, 371 lbs. fat at 2 years; sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs (7332).

Duke Ormsby Pietertje (22079). Age, 13 months; dam, Princess Vida Pietertje (22237), in Record of Performance this year with 16300 lbs. milk as a two-year-old; sire, Ormsby Duke (12108), a son of Sir Admiral Ormsby (4171).

Danforth Ormsby (22913). Age, 14 months, dam not yet officially tested; sire, Maple Hill Danforth (15721), a son of Choicest Canary (8196) from Evergreen, March 2nd (10345).

These bulls are qualified by breeding and individual merit to head any herd. They are being priced very reasonably.

BERKSHIRES

Thirty boars and sixty sows from three to eight months, of the noted English or bacon type, strong, thrifty, well-grown pigs from large, long-sided, prolific dams, and by three of the most typical English Berkshire sires in Canada. Pairs or trios supplied not related, and sows bred to farrow in the Spring. Shipments to any point in Western Canada.

For prices and fuller particulars of above stock write—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM
STRATHMORE, ALBERTA



Western Canada's

Premier Hereford Herd

Headed by the celebrated

"BEAU PERFECTION 11th," "DRUMSTICKS," "GOVERNOR HADLEY," and "FAIRFAX PERFECTION"

The herd consists of over 400 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of fine yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd header. All are in the best breeding condition. None pampered. All stock is kept on the range all the year round. Can supply stock of all ages.

Ranch at Crossfield, Alberta

Write or Phone

FRANK COLLICUT

636 11th Avenue West - CALGARY, Alta.

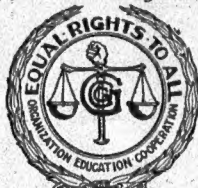
A Pink Notice

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Trade with
C. S. Judson
Co.
By Catalog

DIRECT TO YOU ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

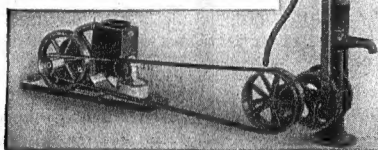
Here is the place and now is the time to buy your labor-saving equipment and farm supplies

at a great saving, we have literally smashed prices on every kind of modern labor-saving devices for the farmer, as well as on farm necessities, and our method of selling direct to you allows you to keep the middleman's profits in your pocket where they belong. Each and every article offered in this advertisement is guaranteed to be first class in every particular, and it is guaranteed to be the equal of that offered by the most reputable concerns in the world. The conditions of our guarantee are so broad in their nature that you cannot help but realize the truth of our offer to be convinced that we deal with you on the square. We give you the opportunity to buy from us in the open with every possible doubt removed. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT OR WRITE FOR CATALOG OF INFORMATION.

Trade with
C. S. Judson
Co.
By Catalog

No Need to Bother with a Windmill

Here is a real pumping outfit complete with our one H.P. engine, belt and double geared pump jack, shipped complete, ready to run for \$41.25 only

**Complete Pump, \$5.00**

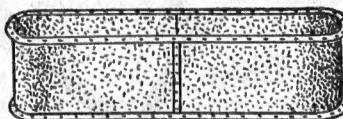
Ratchet head, 1 1/2-in. pipe, 3 1/2-in. cylinder, revolving top, complete for 7 ft. well, \$5.00; for 20 ft. well, \$7.00; for 30 ft. well, \$9.00. This is just a sample of the splendid pump values we give. Our catalog sent free on request, or write us and give us depth of well and we will advise you best style of pump to buy.

Cordwood Circular Saws

At wholesale prices, every saw warranted, filed and set ready for use, size of mandrel hole, 1 1/2 in. 22-in. saw \$4.60 28-in. saw \$6.75 24-in. saw 5.00 30 in. saw 7.50 26-in. saw 6.00 Four foot saw mandrels with balance wheel and boxes only \$11.00. Send us your order to-day.

Round Tube Top Stock Tank
20 Gauge Steel

Only
\$9.00



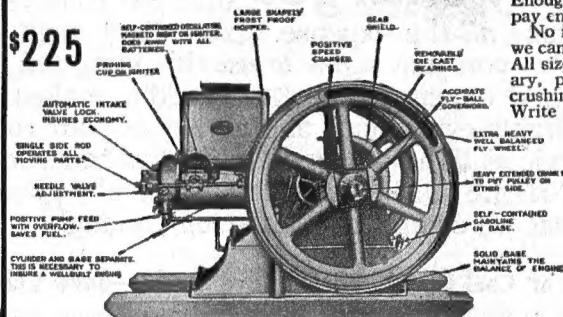
2 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 6 ft. long.....\$ 9.00
2 1/2 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 8 ft. long..... 12.00
3 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 10 ft. long..... 15.00



Rubber Belting, 2 in. 8c., 3 in. 12c., 4 in. 18c., 5 in. 22c., 6 in. 25c. per foot. Leather Belting, 2 in. 20c., 3 in. 30c., 4 in. 48c., 5 in. 60c., 6 in. 72c. per foot. Canvas Belting, 2 in. 10c., 3 in. 15c., 4 in. 17c., 5 in. 20c., 6 in. 25c. per foot. Endless Thresher Belts, Canvas, 120 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply, \$42.50 150 ft. x 7 in. x 5 ply, \$45.00; 150 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply, \$49.50. Tank Pumps, \$5.50. Yellow Jacket Suction Hose, \$10.00 per 25 ft. length.

THE ENGINE YOU WANT

\$225

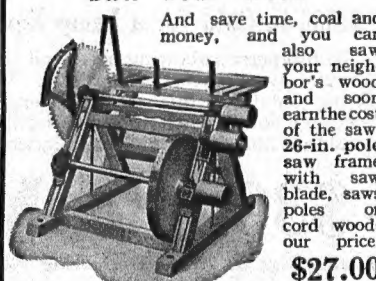


You cannot buy as good an Engine for Less Money nor a better one at any Price

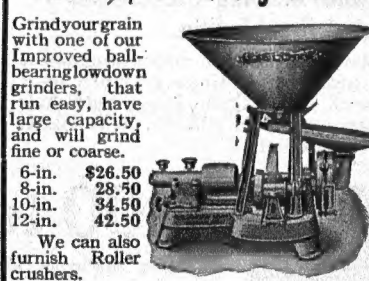
Judson Engines use less fuel and cost less for upkeep. Enough saving in a year to pay entire engine price.

No matter what your needs we can save you a lot of money. All sizes, 1 to 30 H.P., stationary, portable, hoisting, grain crushing and sawing outfits. Write to-day for free catalog of money-saving prices and full description.

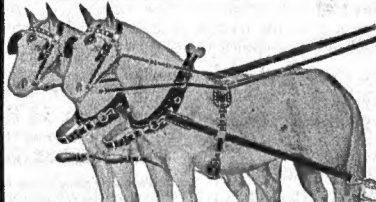
A Big Engine with a guaranteed brake H.P. of over 31 H.P., and we sell it for only \$225.00 complete with self-contained magneto. Does away with all batteries. Our engine has every feature that makes an engine give years of hard and steady service.

Saw Your Wood

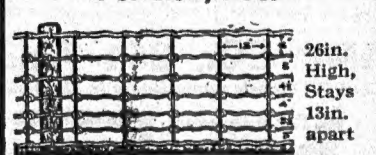
And save time, coal and money, and you can also saw your neighbor's wood and soon earn the cost of the saw. 26-in. pole saw frame with saw blade, saws poles or cord wood; our price, \$27.00

Save 1/4 of Every Dollar

Grind your grain with one of our Improved ball-bearing lowdown grinders, that run easy, have large capacity, and will grind fine or coarse. 6-in. \$26.50 8-in. 28.50 10-in. 34.50 12-in. 42.50 We can also furnish Roller crushers.

Brass Trimmed Team Harness, \$37.50

A harness with quality in every strap. Bridles 3/4-in. long check reins, 1-in. lines, 3-ply ring traces, 1 1/2-in. steel brass ball top hames, martingales and breast straps 1 1/2-in. Order this harness or write for special harness catalog and see our full line and low prices.

High Grade Fencing
Per Rod, 20c.

A complete stock of all heights of Woven Wire Fencing for every purpose. Send for catalog to-day.

Hardware Catalog FREE

Wholesale prices on blacksmith tools, carpenter tools, grindstones, wheelbarrows, dairy supplies, farm hardware. Send for catalog to-day and convince yourself.

Finished Plow Shares

Are guaranteed to be as good material, and in many cases they are better than the original. We have on hand all the best numbers for leading makes of plows. Always give size and number of share when ordering. 12-in. \$2.00 14-in. \$2.25 16-in. \$2.50

Big Value Feed Cookers

A feed cooker built along the right lines and will give the best of service. Capacity guaranteed. Send your order to-day. 30 gallon size \$ 9.50 40 " " 11.50 50 " " 14.50 60 " " 15.00

**Make Farm Life a Pleasure for the Women Folks**

The Canada Power Washer complete with ball-bearing, reversible wringer, 5 years guarantee, sold on a 30 days approval test is the washer you want. Thousands in daily use giving perfect satisfaction. Our price only \$21.50. Only \$65.00 for the Handy Boy washing outfit complete.

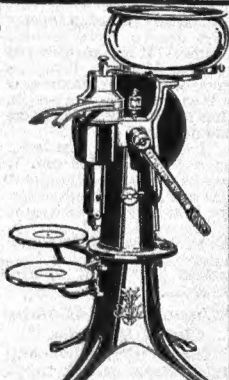
Send for Free
Catalog

Your Copy is
waiting

Slip The Belt on
Your Engine—No
More Hard Work

**A Cream Separator that gets all the Cream**

We aim to have the best Separator regardless of cost and to supply our customers at prices which are the lowest safe margin over the actual shop cost, and by avoiding all the expenses of branch stores, salesmen and agents we can make a big saving for every buyer, as a comparison of our price with others will prove. Latest edition of our catalog now ready. Send a postal card to-day if you have not received a copy.

**A High Grade Range**

with Tile back, 22-in. oven, copper reservoir, economical in fuel. Sold you on the consideration that it is the equal of any steel range made regardless of price or make. Shipping weight 630 lb. Our price.....\$43.50 Send to-day for Stove catalog.

**Corrugated Steel Roofing 3 1/2 c p. sq. ft.**

Send us your specifications, tell us the kind of building and size, we will quote you freight prepaid prices and guarantee to save you money. Estimates given free on siding, steel shingles, eaves trough and fittings.

"Red Star" Flint Surfaced Ready Roofing

\$1.00 per roll of 108 sq. ft.

A thick, heavy and durable roofing; anyone can lay it, no experience necessary; full directions go with each roll.

2 ply "Red Star".....\$1.30 per roll
3 ply "Red Star"..... 1.75 per roll

Samples sent on request. This is undoubtedly the best offer ever made direct to the Canadian farmer on roofing.



C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG FROM FACTORY TO FARMER CANADA



See how it lights the whole room — Lamp in use is the Aladdin Table Lamp (101-A)

Whole room
light as day—beats
gas and electricity
**Wonderful
new light**
uses Coal Oil
burns 70 hours
on one gallon

We'll loan you this lamp 10 days if you'll just send the coupon

Send no money—we prepay charges and even pay return express after the 10 days if you want

to send it back. We will stand *all* the expense. You don't send us a penny, you don't obligate yourself—you just *agree to use* this lamp ten days in your home to prove at our risk and expense how the Aladdin makes your lamps look like candles—how it lights every nook and corner of your room—how it beats electric, gasoline, acetylene light—how it burns without odor, noise or smoke—and **SAVES ONE-HALF ON OIL**. Sounds awfully good, doesn't it? Find out *at our risk* that what we claim isn't half strong enough.

Big Money Being Made

Sold 5 a Day

"A year ago my wife ordered a sample Aladdin lamp. We were so much pleased with the wonderful white light and saving of oil that we began taking orders. Out of eight calls I sold six. Then ordered in four dozen lots and sold five lamps a day. My patrons all say they are fine after using them a year."—H. B. Stewart, Hitchcock.

\$2000 in Two Winters During Spare Time

Charlie Conrad, a farmer who made this record, writes: "It is a pleasure to sell the Aladdin. It makes good on all your claims and it is easy to convince people that it is the best lamp on the market."

"I still use my first lamp as a demonstrator and it works perfectly although it has had pretty rough usage for over a year and a half. Between Jan. 2 and Feb. 20, I sold about 275 lamps. I never saw anything that would sell equal to the Aladdin."

"Disposed of 34 Lamps Out of 31 Calls."

That is what a live-wire agent wrote us. He made \$200 a month. Another agent who ordered over 200 Aladdins in 30 days, says: "I consider the Aladdin the best agency proposition I ever had and I have done agency work for 10 years."

New Man Sold Eight First Day

"I received your sample lamp March 6, tried it that night and the next day took orders for eight lamps."—Wm. Hoffer.

"Sold 800 on Trial— Not One Returned"

Here's what this agent writes: "I have sold over 800 Aladdin Lamps the past year and a half, requesting every buyer to return the lamp to me at any time they preferred their money back. I have never had a lamp returned."

Sold \$98 Worth in 2 Days—New Man

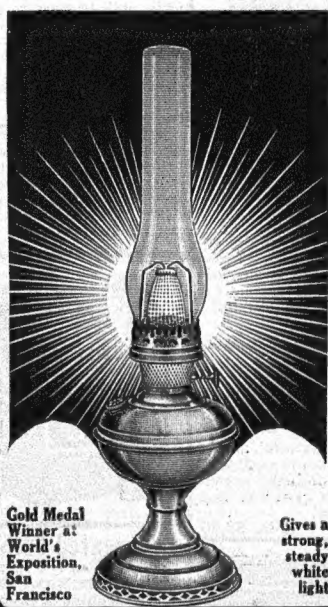
"The lamps came in yesterday and all are delivered. Every customer is perfectly satisfied. They go now—no talking necessary. I sold \$98 worth of lamps Mon. and Tues."—B. L. Belsha.

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon of Coal Oil

You get between two and three times as much light, yet you save half your coal oil bill with the Aladdin. This is a *proved* fact—not a claim.

Government and Leading Universities Tested the Aladdin

The thorough tests of these great institutions show the Aladdin gives nearly three times as much light as the best round wick, open flame lamp, with half the oil—show that the quality of Aladdin light excels even the Tungsten electric light.



Gold Medal
Winner at
World's
Exposition,
San
Francisco

Gives a
strong,
steady
white
light

College Expenses Paid

"I have sold numerous other articles, but none that had a look-in with the Aladdin. As a college student, money has been a serious problem, but with Aladdin lamps and a little time, it has been easily solved."—E. N. Peterson.

No Experience Needed

"I have had no experience as an agent, but have no bother selling the Aladdin in following your plan of leaving lamps on trial. One day I left 8 lamps on trial and in two days went back and sold 5 out of the 8."—Fred Skeels, Wauson.

Banish Eye Strain—Save Children's Eyes

Physicians say steady, white, bright light is best. The University tests prove Aladdin illumination is nearest to daylight. Yet for you to get this wonderful lamp is *economy*. Pays for itself in oil it saves.

\$1000 in Gold for a Lamp Equal to Aladdin

To the person showing us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin—we'll pay \$1,000 in gold. Write for circular giving details of this great challenge offer. If there was any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin, would we dare invite such comparison?

\$100 to \$300 Per Month

Being Made by Men with Rigs or Autos Delivering Aladdin Lamps

on our easy trial plan. Every home wants and needs this wonderful light, that from half the usual amount of oil produces the brightest, mellowest light obtainable. To sell the Aladdin is a simple matter of getting the light into people's hands. After a trial nobody wants to go back to old feeble lighting methods.

No Experience Needed—Look What This Farmer Did

N. R. Christensen wrote: "Sold over \$1,000 worth of Aladdins in 3 mos. When I come back a second time to my territory I am received with pleasure and an increase of orders."

No Money Required; We Furnish Capital

Without experience, yes even without capital, you can make a big success by placing the Aladdin on trial and collecting the money. If you haven't capital we will help you with our liberal credit plan. If you have the desire to make money and are energetic and honest, nothing can stop you from making a big thing with the Aladdin. Hundreds of men are making \$100 to \$300 a month. So can you.

To One User in Each Locality We Offer the Chance to Get the Aladdin Free and Make Big Money

We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer people who are interested in the Aladdin. Be the first and get, *free*, the Aladdin which we loan you for 10 days for showing to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. You can easily do this. We'll tell you the whole plan when you write, also arrange our 10 days' loan of the lamp to you. Don't wait. Send the coupon—fill it out right now. Send to nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 254 Aladdin Bldg.

Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World

Montreal
or
Winnipeg

Try it in your
Home 10
Days
Free

10 DAYS' LOAN COUPON

MANTLE LAMP CO., 254 Aladdin Bldg.

Gentlemen:—I want to know more about the Aladdin Lamp and your 10-day LOAN OFFER, also tell me how I can get an Aladdin Lamp free, and explain your easy delivery plan under which inexperienced men make \$100 to \$300 per month without capital. This in no way obligates me.

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

R. F. D. No.....Province.....

Here's What a Few of the 3,000,000 Users Say about the Aladdin

"I received lamp No. 101 as per order and I feel just like going out behind the house and kicking myself for two hours for not having one years ago. Whenever I buy another lamp it will be an Aladdin."—A. C. GOUGH, Chester.

Better than Installed Systems

"I cannot understand why people should go to the expense of putting in gas-making outfits and piping their homes at a cost of \$100 or more, when they can get a better light with the Aladdin Mantle Lamp."—E. D. BRISCIE, R. 17, Sandy Hook.

"I have a—Plant installed which cost me over \$100, and since purchasing your lamp I do not use it. Your lamp is certainly a peach."—G. W. LONG, San Louis, Obispo.

Other Lamps Look Dim Beside Aladdin

"My other lamps, also a—, that we use in the kitchen look worse than thirty cents. I would not believe there was such a difference and the only way to find out is to use the Aladdin along with the other style of lights."—F. F. DENNIS, Edgewater.

Easy to Read Any- where in Room

"I am 85 years old and would have to get the paper close to the lamp, but for Aladdin. I can sit in any place in the room and read newspaper print without any trouble."—ALEX. McKAY, Monmouth.

\$25 Wouldn't Buy It

"I am so well pleased with the lamp that if I couldn't get another, \$25 wouldn't touch it."—W. T. ROZELL, Portland.

A Great Invention

"I think your lamp ought to have a place among the greatest inventions of modern times. I am astonished at the amount of light that my lamp gives, but nevertheless it gives it just the same."—WM. O'RYAN, Knox.

The
Practical
Xmas Gift

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 1st, 1915

CHRISTMAS

Once again the Christmas season is approaching and thruout the world preparations are being made to celebrate the great Christian festival. With half the world engaged in the greatest war of history, with sons, husbands and brothers fighting on distant battlefields, it is difficult to enter into the true spirit of Christmas and to speak of "Peace on earth and good will among men." But present conditions in Europe should serve as a powerful lesson to us that the great principles of Christian love and brotherhood must be practiced between nation and nation as well as between man and man if we are to live in peace and if the tragic happenings of the past sixteen months are not to be repeated.

The coming Christmas will find the great majority of the people of the West enjoying much greater material comfort than was possible a year ago. The bountiful harvest and good prices will permit the fitting celebration of Christmas in many homes where want and distress were unwelcome visitors a year ago. But the real enjoyment of Christmas does not depend upon the sumptuousness of the Christmas dinner, the size of the Christmas tree nor the value of the gifts received. Christmas is the season in which we can realize more than at any other time the truth which Jesus spoke when He said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." It is in giving and forgiving that the true joy of Christmas is experienced. And the joy of giving does not depend on the amount of money expended. It rests upon the thought and the love that go with the gift, and if we give our friendship and our kindly sympathy to someone who is lonely, that may be a greater and more blessed gift than anything made of gold or silver.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

We are fortunate in being able to give to our readers in this issue a report of the boys' and girls' club work in the State of Minnesota. This is probably the most important movement for the betterment of agriculture and the improvement of rural life that is now spreading over the continent. A splendid start has been made in the province of Manitoba, but in many of the states to the south the work has been brought up to a very high standard of perfection. The Federal Government at Washington is the moving spirit of the boys' and girls' club work, but the state and county governments are lending their hearty co-operation. This club work in connection with the school garden and school fair, and the state fairs, has supplied the long felt want for something that will interest the boys and girls on the farm, show them the real dignity of agriculture and make them more contented with farm life. The club movement has also proven that the boys and the girls can teach their elders a great deal about farming. In several of the states to the south the average yield of corn per acre has been nearly doubled since the advent of boys' and girls' clubs and a similar influence has been felt as a result of the other club work. It has also been demonstrated that those boys and girls who excel in the production of various farm crops, canning of farm products or in bread making have been stimulated in their work in the ordinary common school subjects. The school garden, the home garden and the boys' and girls' clubs are revolutionizing rural education and opening the way for agricultural instruction of the very best kind. The boys' and girls' club proposition has been tested sufficiently in the United States to prove its absolute success and Western Canada affords a splendid field for its development. There are great possibilities for increasing production

in this country thru better farming and there is a great need for better social life and better facilities for rural education. The club movement will stimulate all these improvements. In addition, the work of the clubs develops the business ability of the boys and girls in the marketing of their products. It also gives them the advantage of being able to write in good English and keep records and accounts of the work they have done. In the ordinary agricultural instruction that is given outside of the agricultural college, it is mostly farm men and farm women already in middle life who are reached. In the club work it is boys and girls from ten to seventeen years of age who are reached, and consequently the benefit of their education remains with the country for a much longer period. We believe that when this movement spreads thruout the prairie provinces it will be found, as it has in the United States, to supply some of the long felt needs of our rural communities.

SEED SELECTION

After a very strenuous season's work, Seager Wheeler has once more taken time to write another article for The Guide, this time on seed selection. Since seed selection has been one of the chief methods thru which it has been possible for him to so successfully improve his grain, both as regards quality, uniformity and yield and thus to become the world's champion wheat grower, this article should be particularly interesting and valuable to every grain grower. A system is outlined which may be easily followed by every farmer and there should not be one farm in Western Canada next year on which no provision as suggested is made for selecting improved seed grain for the following year's crop. Altho the methods suggested can be best put into practice just when the grain is reaching maturity and for that reason most of the information contained will have to be made use of next summer seed selection is a subject which requires a good deal of thought and patient application and plans must be carefully laid in advance by all good farmers so that it can be included in the scheme of next year's work. If every farmer would take time this winter to thoroughly clean and test for germination enough grain to sow every acre which he has in proper condition for crop next year, a great deal of the uncertainty which usually attends the development of the crop would be quite unnecessary.

FREE WHEAT WON'T HURT RAILROADS

Some of the politicians who are opposed to free wheat have stated that they are against opening the United States market to Canadian farmers because it would send all our wheat south and leave the tracks of the three Canadian transcontinental railways to become mere streaks of rust. That would of course be serious, if it were true, but W. B. Lanigan, an important and well informed official of the C.P.R., says it is not so. In the Manitoba Free Press of November 24 was the following:

WILL EQUALIZE PRICES

Lanigan Says Free Wheat Will Not Affect C.P.R.

Free wheat would have no effect on the amount of hauling done by the C.P.R., according to W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager. Mr. Lanigan explained his statement by saying that free wheat would equalize the prices in Canada and in the United States. Then there would be little or no incentive to ship grain south.

Both the United States and Canada have a surplus crop which they export and it would be cheaper to haul by way of Canada than by way of the United States. It would be the railways hauling out of North Dakota that would have to reduce their rates, said Mr. Lanigan. Otherwise the North Dakota farmers would ship by way of

the C.P.R. as the rate would be cheaper that way to Fort William than it is over the U.S. lines to Duluth.

The farmers are entitled to an open, unrestricted market for their wheat irrespective of the effect on railroad earnings, but no one would wish to see the transportation systems of the country bankrupt. Mr. Lanigan's assurance that the railroads will not suffer from free wheat, in which he confirms the opinion often expressed in The Guide, will therefore be welcome to the farmers as well as to those who consider the payment of large dividends by railway companies and other big corporations as the true sign of a country's prosperity. Mr. Lanigan's statement should have a good deal of weight with the government and should help to secure the benefits of free wheat for the Canadian farmers.

STOOKER COMPANY HAS ASSIGNED

All those farmers who have had dealings with the Hammond Stooker Company will be interested to know that the company has assigned to the official assignees in Winnipeg. What the result of this action will be it is not possible yet to know, but no doubt a statement will be forthcoming from the assignees in the near future. In the last few weeks we have received a considerable volume of correspondence from farmers all over the West in regard to the Hammond Stooker Company and also the National Grain Stooker Company. Judging from this correspondence a very large number of farmers have been victimized by these two companies. Thousands and thousands of dollars worth of stock have been sold on the understanding that stookers would be provided, but we have yet to learn of any farmer receiving from either of these companies a stooker that would stook, and a stooker that will not stook is of no use to any farmer. Farmers in Western Canada have been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the past few years by promoters who have taken advantage of the general desire on the part of the farmers to get better machinery and improve their methods of tillage and production. It is about time that this method of plundering was brought to a close. We have placed this matter, as we stated previously, before the Attorney-General of Manitoba and have urged him to investigate the affairs of these two companies. Whether it is possible to secure any restitution to the farmers who have been victimized we cannot say, but if there has been deliberate wrongdoing it should be punished in the interest of the farmers and also as a warning to others who might be inclined to take the farmers' money without giving an adequate return.

NONSENSE FROM THE NEWS

In a recent issue of the Toronto News appeared this statement;—

"The Free Traders are unable this season to pull a poor mouth on behalf of the Western agriculturists. The crop has moved to market as rapidly as could be desired, and the Minister of Finance has enabled the growers to raise funds on the security of grain still in their granaries. Those who have sold have got excellent prices and quotations are on a parity with those ruling in United States markets. The government has been subjected to much groundless abuse over the marketing of this crop and the chances are that the partisan animosity of those who have made the attacks are as obvious to the average grain grower as to anyone else."

This is the kind of stuff in which The News specializes, and we suppose there are a certain number of its readers who believe it. No person has in any way endeavored to belittle the fact that the farmers this year have had a good big crop and so far have secured a good price for it. The News is endeavoring to

make party capital out of this fact. The only thought or desire which seems to animate The News is party politics. We would like to ask The News what credit is coming to the Dominion Government for either the big crop or the prices. The government has done nothing whatever to have ocean freights and lake freights brought down to a reasonable level. The government has not raised a finger to get the advantages of the American market, where prices have averaged very much higher than in Winnipeg. If the Minister of Finance has enabled the grain growers to raise money on the security of grain in their own granaries we are not aware of it. So far as we have been able to find out none of the banks have taken advantage of the additional facilities provided by the Minister of Finance and we have not yet been able to find one single case in this country where any bank has loaned money to a farmer on the security of the grain on his own farm. If The News or anybody else will give us further information on this point we shall be glad to publish it and give full credit where credit is due. Our reports from the country are, with few exceptions, that banks are not lending money to farmers any more freely than in the past, nor at any lower rates of interest, altho farmers' deposits are climbing very rapidly in Western banks. If the Toronto News or anybody else has any facts contrary to this to give us we shall be delighted to publish them.

HOW CANADA CAN HELP

A great recruiting campaign which has been accepted by all parties as the last opportunity of the voluntary system to demonstrate its ability to provide the men required for the army is now in progress in Great Britain. Under the aggressive leadership of Lord Derby and with the hearty co-operation of all sections, even including the strongest conscriptionists, the campaign appears likely to be such a great

success as to put an end to all talk of compulsory military service in Britain. A national register secured some months ago and containing the names of all men of military age is being used, and every suitable man has received a letter from Lord Derby and will be personally canvassed and asked to enlist. Certain classes of men, however, are not allowed or not encouraged to enlist, because it is considered that they are serving their country better by remaining at their present work. These include munition workers, men engaged in agriculture and those employed in manufacturing for export. The inclusion in the list of men not to be accepted for the army of those engaged in the export trade is significant. It means that the British government would rather have a man making goods to sell abroad than fighting in the trenches. The reason of course is that every cargo of goods exported helps to restore the balance of trade and tends to stabilize the rate of exchange. In other words, when the British manufacturers export their goods to this continent they enable the government to import munitions of war from the United States and Canada in exchange. It is clear, therefore, that we in Canada can help Great Britain in a very practical way in this crisis by buying more British goods. We cannot do so at present without paying very high prices because of the high tariff. The most patriotic thing the Canadian Parliament can do at its next session is to totally abolish the duty on all British goods entering Canada. In so doing it will not only help the cause of the Allies, but will also confer a great benefit upon the people of Canada in reducing the cost of warm woollen clothing and a thousand other things that we need in every day life.

ECONOMY AND WASTE

Altho the national debt of Canada is increasing at the rate of something like \$3,000,-

000 a week and an increased rate of taxation is failing to produce revenue sufficient to pay the current expenses of the Dominion, there does not seem to be any attempt on the part of the Dominion Government to control expenditure. Private individuals and business concerns are practicing the strictest economy in order to adjust themselves to reduced income and even those few fortunate ones whose resources have not been affected by the war are seeing the wisdom of thrift. The government, however, goes on borrowing money and spending it merrily just as if it was free of interest and would never have to be paid back. A comparatively small matter, but an instance of the way the public money is being squandered is the fact which we have on the authority of the Canadian Courier and other Eastern journals that members of the Dominion Civil Service who have gone to the front as officers or have been transferred from certain departments at Ottawa to the military staffs, such as censors, pay clerks and various other non-combatant posts, are being paid two salaries. It is distinctly unfair that the Dominion government should pay some officers double the salary received by others of equal rank, and it is not exactly honest to pay men for work they do not do just because it is the taxpayers' money that they get.

Don't forget when you are licking one of these war stamps which must be placed on every letter that it is not war tax at all. Not one cent of it is used for war purposes. It all goes into the general revenue to pay running expenses. The money to conduct the war is being borrowed and future generations will be forced to repay it. If we had a Finance Minister who would follow the example of Great Britain a considerable portion of the war burden would be paid every year, instead of placing it all on the future. There is plenty of money in Canada today if the Finance Minister would go after it properly.



CHRISTMAS EVE, "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

Palestine in the First Century and Canada in the Twentieth

A Christmas Study

BY REV. SALEM GOLDWORTH BLAND, D.D.

Perfect parallels are never found in human history. No situation is ever precisely reproduced. There is a movement that may be compared to the course of a tacking ship or to the spiral ascent of an aeroplane, but the illustration that is always inadequate and misleading is that of a pendulum swinging in unprogressive activity from side to side. Yet a parallelism in various degrees often suggests itself and always has its significance. It may, then, be worth while to see if there is not more than a slight resemblance between the situation in Palestine when Jesus was growing up to manhood and the situation in Canada today.

I. In Palestine the national spirit was suffering, and it is suffering in Canada today. In Palestine the national spirit was suffering from repression from without. It was writhing under the heavy heel of the Romans. Some measure of autonomy was enjoyed by Galilee under the rule of Herod Antipas, one of the puppet kings thru whom it was the policy of Rome to veil her real authority. But in Judaea and Samaria her iron rule was undisguised. A Roman governor resided in Jerusalem. The venerated temple was overlooked by a contemptuous Roman garrison. Such national life as existed was in division and subjection.

In Canada, too, the national spirit is only smouldering. It has never burst into a blaze. Little fitful jets of flame are all that has been seen as yet. There is race pride and local pride, but no blaze of Canadian nationalism. Canadians are English and Scotch and Irish and American and of a dozen other nationalities. Canada has not yet attained self-consciousness. She is only reaching towards it as climbing plants reach out for a support. Why should there be a Canada? What contribution is she making to the world's civilization? What is the Canadian ideal? Such questions as these seem strange and bewildering to most Canadians. A passion for Canada other than what the wild creature feels for its nest or its hole—a passion such as English feel for England and French for France and Germans for Germany, has not yet flamed out in Canada.

The heroism of Canadians at Ypres and Festubert has touched a common chord of admiration and pride, but to find and keep her national unity Canada needs an inspiration more general and more abiding. She needs a great universal unifying and inspiring ideal. She will never come to nationhood till the varied and even mutually repellant elements of her life have become fused thru a mighty national enthusiasm.

A Common Discontent

II. In both countries we find restiveness under a sense of oppression. The Roman taxation of Palestine was heavy and marked by frequent arbitrariness and fraud. No class was so detested as the tax gatherers, and the Baptist's counsels to the tax gatherers and the soldiers and the noble pledge of the regenerated Zacchaeus would indicate that there were grounds for the detestation.

In Canada the situation has not been seen as clearly as it was seen in Palestine. Canadians are more magnanimous or less intelligent than the Jews of old. The men who plunder Canadians are not detested. They enjoy a wide popularity. Church and state unite to honor them. Yet the sense of oppression, tho largely blind and dumb, spreads and deepens. Men are beginning to see that the producer is systematically plundered, that the capitalist class is enriched at the expense of the proletariat. The average wealth of Canada should be high. In no country, probably, is there a population of such industry and intelligence dwelling amid natural resources proportionately so great. Yet life for the majority of Canadians is the struggle for a bare livelihood. In none of the countries making such comparisons has the cost of living during the ten or fifteen years before the war increased in so high a percentage as in Canada. From 1900 to 1912 the cost of living rose in Britain 15 per cent., in the United States 38 per cent., in Canada 51 per cent.

The increased production of gold is, no doubt, responsible for this rise in a measure, but that cause affects all countries alike and does not account for the special rise in Canada. The fact is that the working people of Canada, whether landed or landless, have been robbed by the land speculator and by a very small but very wealthy and powerful class of protected manufacturers, promoters, financiers and railway directors. These men control both the political parties and possess great influence in the churches. Many of these men are of special ability; some of them have a genius for organization and leadership. They sometimes exhibit considerable public spirit and genuine philanthropic activity. Some of them render great services to Canada, as undoubtedly the Roman government did

in Palestine, but, like that government, they claim a disproportionate and excessive reward. Too often in their very services the public interest is secondary to the private interest, and so these men in whose abilities and achievements Canadians would like to take pride, become a menace to the commonwealth.

Religion Does Not Satisfy

III. In both countries we find the prevalent religion failing to meet the situation.

Religion in Judaea had suffered no apparent eclipse. The temple ceremonies were carried on with their wonted impressiveness. The accredited teachers of religion and that class which made its chief business to fulfil meticulously all the requirements of the divine law enjoyed general and conspicuous respect. But while daily the smoke of costly sacrifice ascended and the white-robed Levites chanted and the silver trumpets sounded and every Sabbath in innumerable synagogues the Scriptures were read, the great note of the prophets and the psalmists was silent—the protest against injustice and the oppression of the poor, the insistence upon mercy, the call to the inner worship of humble and contrite hearts. Religion had withered into ceremonialism and traditionalism. It was no longer spontaneous, vital, authoritative, ethical. It had become the reverential care of a mummied corpse.

So in Canada today the prevalent religion has become largely an end in itself. Many churches are almost absorbed in self-maintenance. To gather and hold a congregation financially adequate is the objective most in mind. Considerations of expediency—the appeal to the crowd, the effect on important individuals, affect the message. The prophets are not lacking, but they are neither so numerous nor so reckless as prophets should be. The trumpet note is rarer in the pulpit than it has been in the great ages of the pulpit—the note of pity and protest, and Christ-like passion, the whole-souled condemnation of respectable and legal sins, the absolutely fearless call to repentance.

Among those who most love and value the church there is a widespread feeling of weariness and futility. Religion does not seem so vital, so pungent, so commanding, so crowd-arresting, so divinely glorious as it should be. The ecclesiastical engineer and the scribe are too much in evidence.

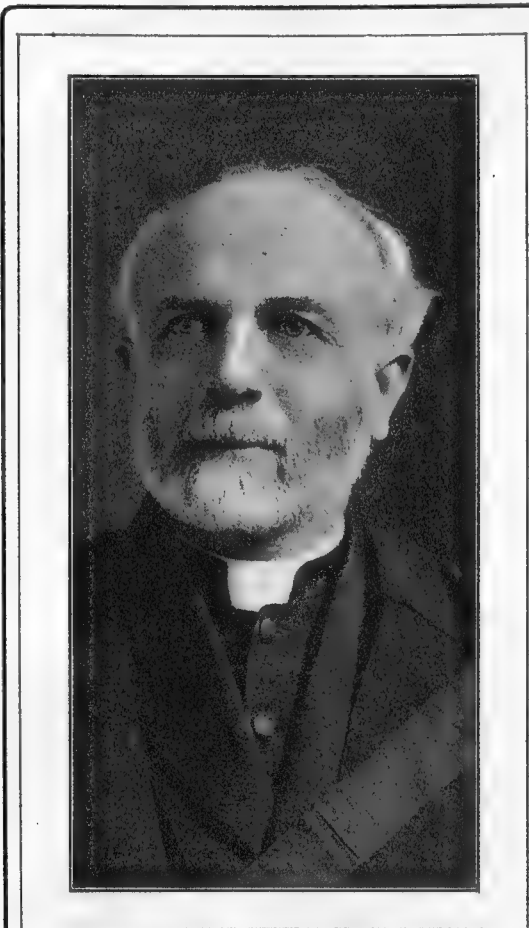
Yearning for the Kingdom

IV. And yet in both lands we find the same significant and inestimable factor—a great yearning for the kingdom of God.

In Palestine in the days of our Lord the Messianic hope, one of the noblest products of what we may call with a measure of justice either the Hebrew genius or the inspiration of God, had ripened into an eager expectation. The intensity of the darkness seemed to herald the dawn. Men felt that God had not forgotten His people; the Deliverer was at hand. In many, perhaps most, this expectation took a worldly form. The supreme good was the shattering of the Roman yoke and the exaltation of Israel to the Roman's place. Power and wealth made up this Messianic hope. But in multitudes of hearts the yearning rose to a higher plane. It was a yearning not for power but for remission of sins, not for the overthrow of foreign rule merely, but that Israel "being delivered out of the hand of her enemies should serve God without fear in holiness and righteousness." It was such hearts as these who have been happily called "the special seed plot of Christianity." Devout, humble, honest, they were looking for "the consolation of Israel." These it was among the crowds who went into the wilderness to hear the Baptist or pressed around Jesus beside the Sea of Galilee who were not dazzled by visions of power and splendor. Among these Jesus found his little band of chosen disciples and apostles.

And who can be blind to the discontent and yearning in Canada today? This discontent may be, as in Palestine nineteen centuries ago, too deeply tinged with materialistic ideals. The selfishness of the oppressor may beget an answering selfishness in the oppressed. But, after all, selfish envy is a very minor element in it. Canada today is not what Palestine was. Nineteen Christian centuries have not left the world as they found it. The church has not done all she might have done; she may still be lagging, but she has done much. The story of Jesus cannot be told without changing one's standards and ideals with an almost physical compulsion. This discontent in Canada today is at bottom a profoundly Christian discontent. It is not the poor and the disinherited only who dream of a city of God, where none shall lack the opportunity of joyous work, nor working lack a just reward. It is the heart of the rich that is often smitten with compunction and misgiving.

Continued on Page 49



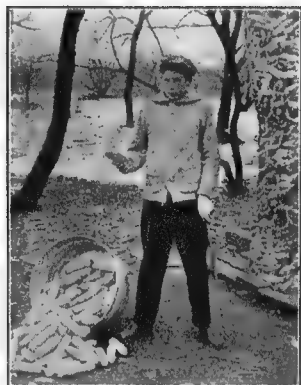
REV. S. G. BLAND, D.D.

Dr. Bland is well known to the organized farmers by his stirring speeches at the annual conventions. His great passion for Christian democracy, his fearless and outspoken denunciation of oppression have marked him as one of the leaders of the new spirit of the West. His Christmas message will, we feel sure, be an inspiration to the readers of The Guide.—The Editor.

Uncle Sam's Young Farmers

Remarkable Story of the work accomplished by Boys and Girls in the State of Minnesota

By T. A. Erickson, State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work



Warren Simpson, a cripple boy of Dakota County, Minn., who raised 100 bushels of corn on his club acre.

Three thousand five hundred boys of Minnesota are growing from one to five acres each of corn, doing their best to use the best methods for producing high yields at low cost. Eighty counties of the eighty-six are represented. One thousand boys and girls are each growing an eighth of an acre of a standard variety of potatoes, and competing on yield and cost of production. Three hundred and fifty boys and girls are showing what may be done with one pig, or a litter of pigs, in making the swine industry a paying proposition on the farm. Two thousand junior farmers have gardens varying in size from a few square feet for the ten-year-olds up to the regular club garden of one-eighth of an acre for those from twelve to eighteen years, growing a few standard vegetables, providing their own homes with a supply of fresh vegetables, selling what they can and then canning the surplus for the market or for winter use in their own homes. Twenty-five hundred girls from sixty counties have vied with each other for eight months to see who could become the most proficient in the art of bread-making. Forty boys in Wabasha and Sibley counties are in a "Calf Contest," with the object to show who can produce the best calf in the most profitable way. Several hundred rural schools of the state have conducted "Egg-Laying" and "Poultry Growing" contests with splendid results. Alfalfa growing has been a club project in a few counties. During 1915 there were in the state seven hundred regularly organized boys' and girls' clubs, with officers, constitution and plans of work for carrying on some special club project.

Club Work at State Fairs

The Minnesota State Fair each year appropriates \$1,500 for special prizes and free trips for champions in the club work, besides giving the champion corn club boy from each county in the state a free trip and entertainment for the entire fair week. At the 1915 fair, the boy or girl having the champion pig from each of thirty-eight counties showed this pig; 150 boys each showed their best ten ears of corn, a club boy, Joe Hahn, from Lyon County, winning championship on his ten ears, in competition with the entire state, adults included. Seventy girls who were county champions in the bread-making work had free trips to the fair, where they took part in the final bread-making contest; seventy boys and girls, representing the winners in garden and canning work, were given

the trip and took part in the final canning contest. The boys are all taken care of together as a boys' camp, while the girls form the girls' camp.

This in a nutshell tells the story of the effort Minnesota is making to show her boys and girls that farming is worth while and that country life is a place where life may be at its best.

The big lesson that farming pays is being proven by our club boys and girls. One of the leading agricultural men of Minnesota, when asked to make a conservative estimate of what the boys' corn work meant to the state in dollars and cents, said: "It has increased the value of our corn crop at least \$1,000,000."

Well Organized Plan

The purpose of the boys' and girls' club work is:—

1.—To interest the boys and girls in farm life and help them realize the wonderful opportunities of the farm.

2.—To teach them better methods in agriculture and home-making.

3.—To establish in boys and girls habits of thrift and industry, by teaching them how to prevent waste in home, garden and field.

4.—To develop leadership in country life.

5.—To connect the school and the home.

The forces thru which this work is carried on are:—

1.—School. A big effort has been made to re-

organize the rural school so as to have it lead into the

3.—Bankers and business men. Bankers and business men co-operate by furnishing money for the prizes and general expenses.

4.—County agricultural associations. The county agricultural associations co-operate by having special departments for club work at their annual fairs. More than twenty fairs held canning contests or demonstrations in connection with their fairs. This feature has proven one of the best additions to the county fair programs. A majority of our county fairs have special departments for boys' and girls' club projects, and about \$14,000 were given in cash and special prizes to the boys in the corn contest in 1915 by the county fairs, business men's associations, farmers' clubs and others interested.

Garden and Canning Work

During the last two years a special effort has been made to organize garden and canning clubs with splendid success. In 1915 more than 2,000 boys and girls had home gardens, varying in size from a square rod up to one-eighth of an acre. The plan is to make the garden large enough to be a "job" worth while. The club members are urged to plant a few standard vegetables which may be used for the home table or sold on the market. The special feature of this is the learning how to can surplus and waste products thru the "cold pack" method and the use of small home canners. The method is so simple and effectual that children of ten or eleven years learn how to successfully can the vegetables they grow. The steps in the cold pack method are as follows:—

1.—Blanching or scalding the fruit or vegetables from one to fifteen minutes, varying with different products. Ripe tomatoes would require one minute, while sweet corn would take fifteen minutes.

2.—From the hot dip the product is plunged in cold water.

3.—The product is now prepared and packed cold in jars or tin cans.

4.—For fruits, pour a hot syrup over product, while for vegetables use a teaspoonful of salt to each quart and pour over hot water.

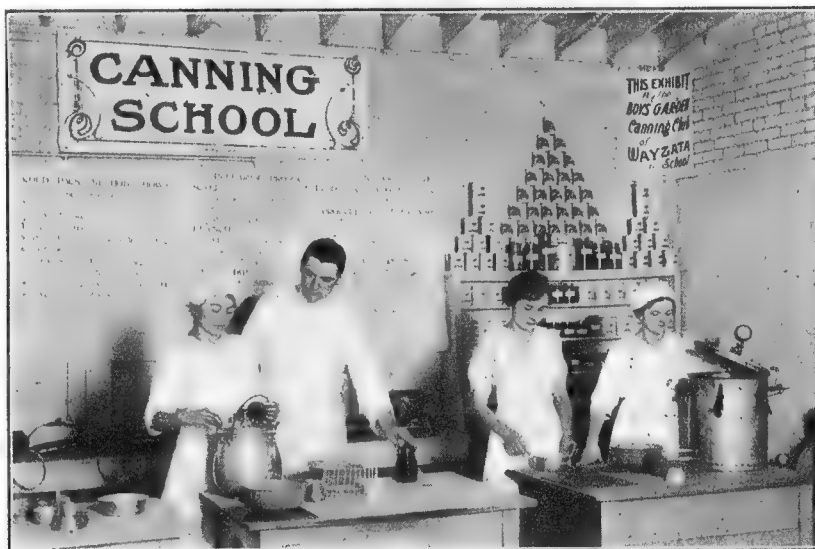
5.—Seal tin cans or partially seal glass jars and place in canner to process or sterilize.

6.—The processing takes from five to one hundred and eighty minutes; peas, beans and the more difficult vegetables requiring the longer time.

7.—When this process is finished, seal and invert to test.

A great many communities have had garden and canning clubs. In Hennepin County, under the direction of Prof. E. C. Magill, local agriculturalist, a club of ten boys from eleven to sixteen years of age each

grew gardens of one-eighth of an acre, learned the art of canning and have canned over 1,000 quarts of vegetables grown by themselves, placing their surplus products on the market. These boys have learned how to put their products in tin cans and use the 4-H brand label, with the name of club and member. Their last job was canning sweet corn on the ear. Ten ears were packed in a gallon tin can and put on the market at 50 cents. Every can the boys put on the market was sold at this price and the demand was for "more."



Anna Ransch, champion canning girl of Minnesota. Anna is 14 years old, and won against seventy champions at the state fair.

best of country life, instead of away from it. Consolidated schools are helping. The county superintendent is county leader of club work. One hundred and fifty high and graded schools have agriculture and home economics. The high school agricultural teacher spends half of his time in extension work with his strongest effort with the juniors.

2.—Farmers' clubs. Minnesota has more than 900 farmers' clubs and many of these have a junior club, whose members take up the club projects.



An exhibit from the boys' and girls' clubs from four schools, at Nelson, Minn.



Champion Girls' Breadmaking Club of Minnesota for 1915. Anna Ransch is president of this club.



The winner in the Calf Club, of Sibley County, Minn.

These boys have learned a great many valuable lessons, have had a good time and have made a good sum of money for their vacation work.

At Maple Lake eighteen girls from twelve to eighteen years of age organized a Tomato Club, grew a home garden of tomatoes, provided their homes with fresh tomatoes, sold a large quantity and canned the rest.

Their exhibit of tomatoes in glass jars and tin cans at the county fair was one of the special features. At Benson, in Swift County, a club of ten members made from \$50 to \$4 each on their garden work. In Yellow Medicine County twenty-five girls were enrolled in a Tomato Club with such excellent results that the school is making this a special feature.

In Beltrami County the county superintendent of schools, William B. Stewart, organized twenty-five of these clubs, bought two home canning outfits and loaned them to the clubs during the summer. Each club selected a team to represent the club at the county canning contest which was held in connection with the county fair at Bemidji. The winning team canned vegetables at the rate of ninety-five quarts per day and won a \$12 canning outfit for its club. The clubs had an exhibit of 100 jars of different kinds of vegetables put up by these young canners. These are only a few of the many interesting stories which may be told of this work.

At the Minnesota State Fair, held in September, seventy girls and boys, representing clubs from sixty counties, took part in a state canning contest during the entire week. These boys and girls were club champions, winning a free trip to the fair as their special prize. Anna Raasch, a fourteen year old girl, who is president of the club in the Alberta Consolidated School, was declared state champion and won \$25 in gold, besides her free trip.

For the canning work, small canners, either manufactured or home-made, are recommended. Very serviceable home-made canners made from new garbage cans, fifty-pound lard cans or wash boilers are being used by many club members, while a great many have provided themselves with the manufactured outfit, which costs all the way from \$3.50 up to \$15.

The Potato Clubs

For Northern Minnesota a one-eighth of an acre potato growing contest has been the special project. In order to standardize the seed and market potatoes, the work has been limited to two standard types, the Rural New Yorker and Green Mountain. In most counties the seed was provided by the county, schools or business men's associations. More than 1,000 boys and girls are taking part in this project this year. The final exhibit of the best peck of potatoes by each club member will be held at Bemidji early in December when the prizes and honors will also be awarded. The Northern Minnesota Development Association is providing the funds, giving \$300 for the final exhibit alone. This boys' and girls' potato exhibit will be the special feature for the big annual meeting of the association. A traveller thru Northern Minnesota during 1915 would have found one of these potato demonstration plots on a large number of farms jealously taken care of by these young farmers of ten to eighteen years. A large part of the best potatoes grown this way will be sold as seed under the 4-H brand.

The Basis of Awards

In all these club projects the basis on which prizes, credits and honors are awarded are the following points:—

- 1.—Yield or quantity produced.
- 2.—Economy of production.
- 3.—Quality of product.
- 4.—Report of work and story, "How I Made My Crop."

Each club member is checked up by the local leader, which may be a farmer, the local teacher or anyone interested. The best from each county are re-checked by the state leader and his assistants. Awards either in the way of prizes or honors are emphasized in this junior work. Although cash prizes are often given, pure bred stock, farm implements and premiums of a progressive nature are encouraged. Each year the state champions are sent on a free trip to the capital city, Washington, where they are given an audience by President Wilson and in every way possible entertained and instructed.

Corn Shows and School Fairs

Boys' corn shows and club fairs, where the best club products are shown, are a special feature of this

work. In Douglas County the schools of each township unite for holding a fair at which boys and girls who have taken up club work show their best corn, potatoes, garden products, canned vegetables and fruits. The program consists of talks, explaining judging of products, judging contests, bread-making and canning demonstrations and contests in rope work. In Traverse County the boys in the acre-yield corn contest each husked their entire acre and showed the yield at Wheaton in the annual boys' corn show. In 1914 twenty-five loads were lined up on Main Street. In Rice County, where thirty boys and girls took part in the pig contest, they all met at Blooming Prairie on October 22 for an annual club festival. One part of the program was a banquet given them by the business men. Prizes were awarded and plans made for next year.

The East Grand Forks Club

Getting the boys and girls to work together in groups is made a strong feature of the work. We have some splendid illustrations of results. At East Grand Forks two counties south of the Canadian line fifty-seven boys organized into a Corn Club in 1914. Forty-two of them finished with an average of seventy bushels an acre. The club sold two hundred bushels of seed corn under the 4-H label at \$4 per bushel. This boys' club captured \$1,000 worth in prizes during the year. The president is a fifteen year old boy, John Croy, who has made a record an older farmer might well be proud of, growing ninety-one bushels of corn on his club acre; but the best part is that these boys have learned how to work together, in perfect team work. We believe that this club has the best record of any junior club in the country.

In 1914 the state champion in the corn contest, Roy Holverson, made a record of 115.7 bushels of dry corn, while Toga Anderson reported the poorest yield, or only seventeen bushels. He showed his corn, sent complete report and story, because as he said, "I don't want to be a quitter."



Wayzata Boys' Canning Club, Hennepin County, Minn., the champion boys' canning club of the state.

HOW I GREW MY PIG

By Esther McGhee, Beltrami County, Minnesota

My pig, "Erick the Red," was born on March 19 and weighed twenty-two pounds on the 1st of May, the date from which his feed record began. He is a grand Duroc-Jersey, which I chose because of its hardiness and early maturing qualities. At first I fed him five times a day with two pounds of milk and two ounces of shorts at each feeding for almost a month. Then I added more milk and shorts, also some bran. From May 31 until the 2nd of June I fed him milk from a fresh cow which did not cost anything. I gave him slops from the home and three pounds of shorts a week. Once in a while I gave salt with his other food. I pulled weeds, radishes and lettuce for him, which he was always glad to get. He was also fed corn, potato peelings and small potatoes, but he did



Gordon McCourt, with his grand champion, "Chester White," at the Minnesota State Fair. Gordon won from 400 contestants.

not care for potatoes very much unless they were cooked.

He had a large crate which was used when he was weighed. When it was placed in his pen with a little corn in it he would walk into the crate and was weighed without any trouble.

I weighed him on the 29th of June and he weighed seventy-two pounds. On the 7th of July he weighed eighty-two pounds and on the 20th of July he weighed ninety-seven pounds. From this date he was fed two pounds of corn each day and he gained over a pound a day.

"Erick the Red" has always been free from sickness and vermin. He has a movable pen which is moved often to keep him clean. On August 27 my pig was weighed for the state contest. He weighed one hundred and fifty-five pounds. He has gained one hundred and thirty-three pounds since the 1st of May. The total cost for his food and pasture was four dollars and ninety cents. His value at seven and one-half cents per pound is eleven dollars and sixty-two cents. The profit is six dollars and seventy-two cents.

Altho the one-eighth of an acre of corn which I raised for my pig was well cared for, it did not do well on account of the late and early frosts and the cold and wet weather.

I have learned many things, however, about the raising of my pig and of my corn which will be of use to me in the future.

GIRLS' BREAD CLUB

The 1915 Girls' Bread Club of Windom was organized with two definite views in the mind of each member; first, to put up the prize winning girl of the state; and second, to become better bread bakers. We have succeeded very well so far. We have put up the prize winning girl Gea Erpstead of the county, and have certainly, every one, become better bread bakers.

There were sixteen members in our club; the motto was, "Be Better Bread Bakers," shortened to "B.B.B.B." on a club pin, which was a tiny head of

wheat with four B's and the date engraved on it.

We held meetings every two weeks, two of the girls entertaining. After our business meeting, which was presided over by a president, we spent the time in making merry. Light refreshments, served afterwards, were prepared by the girls who entertained.

Our colors were golden brown and cream, the brown representing the crust of a loaf of bread and the cream the interior.

Our yell was:—

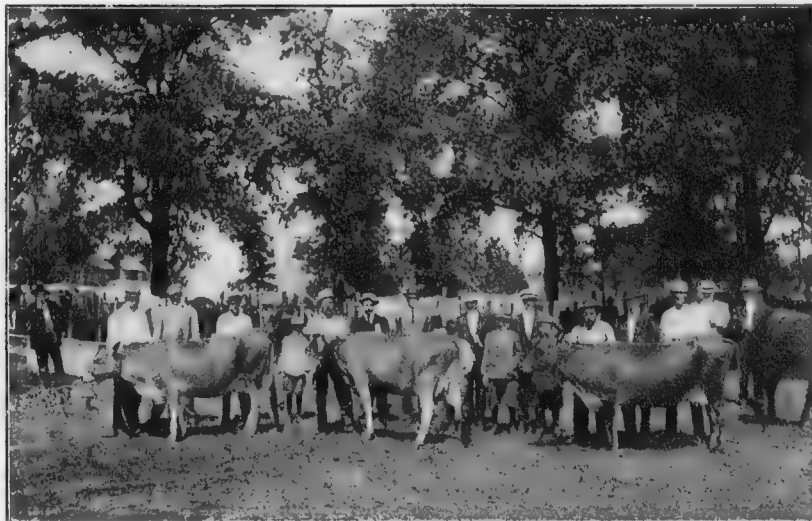
"We are, we are, the four big B's!
We can bake bread, bread to please.
Bread so white, with crust so brown,
That would catch the best man in Windom town."

At the close of school the club was reorganized with renewed interest. We hope to do as well in the future as we have in the past, and to make Windom stand the highest in regard to its girl bread makers.

FUTURE WORK

In his latest message to the club girls of Minnesota Prof. Erickson says: "Our girls have made a splendid record this year. Twenty-five hundred have done their best to become good bread-makers and a large number have had splendid gardens, while many have learned how to can what they couldn't use fresh."

"The bread-making will be continued as a club project for the coming year, on the same plan as last year. The garden and canning work will be the new club project. We hope every girl who has been enrolled this year will again take part next year. Send in your enrollment as soon as you can. Organize a club in your school if possible. The county champions in these projects will again be given a free trip to the State Fair as members of the 1916 Girls' Camp. Let every girl try to do something worth while the coming year. Remember our motto, "To Make the Best, Better."



Boys' judging contest at Forest Lake, Minn. One way to create a real interest in livestock.



The Foundation of Agriculture

"No Agrarian Community can deposit its Eggs in one basket and prosper permanently."

By Jas. E. Poole, Union Stockyards, Chicago

At Marmath, N.D., a week or so ago a train of thirty cars of stock cattle was halted to feed and water in compliance with United States government requirements, and an Easterner, not wholly ignorant of livestock matters, commented on the illogical direction of the movement.

"You are evidently not posted on what is happening hereabouts," responded Chas. Long, manager of the railroad feeding station at Marmath. "This is a weekly occurrence with us. During the past sixty days approximately 300 cars of stock cattle, destined for Montana points have unloaded here to feed and traffic has been heavy over other routes. Montana is getting back into the cattle business."

No more valid reason why Western Canada should at least diversify by establishing a livestock industry can be advanced than the mere fact that Montana has adopted that policy. Alberta and Saskatchewan are as well adapted by nature to the production of beef and mutton as Montana or the Dakotas. And these states are not alone in the rehabilitation campaign. Colorado, which never participated in the liquidation frenzy of the past two decades, has averted commercial depression recently by the fact that it had cattle to market. Texas had cattle money when cotton was unsalable and California this year has sent grass beef by the train load to Missouri River markets that realized ready money when fruit had no staple value. The potato industry in Idaho and Colorado is badly crippled, but wherever wool and mutton is raised money is easy and little complaint has been heard regarding business conditions. The crop of sheep and wool sent to market this year by such states as Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Oregon saved the day in a financial sense. Fruit raisers were on the verge of bankruptcy, or actually in its vortex, while the sheepman had money sticking out of his pockets. In Montana the wheat crop has subsided. While the new settler lacks the funds necessary to found herds and flocks, wherever he is able to erect a hay stack and has a little summer range he can invariably secure a few stock cattle or cows, as under new conditions a calf at weaning time is worth \$30 to \$35 per head to the cornbelt feeder, and a cow capable of a stunt of that nature annually can be depended on to pay interest and board, and the progeny of that cow will always find a ready market.

The Great Pastoral Region

Draw a line north and south across the map of North America at the longitude of Omaha and



Feed lot of J. L. Cook, Newdale, Man.

Winnipeg and you will have no difficulty in realizing what the future of the cattle and sheep industries must be. East of that line, both in Canada and the United States, are located 75 per cent. of the meat consumers of both countries. Making liberal allowance for possible imports and local farm production east of the Missouri River and the Great Lakes, this vast and annually increasing population would be without meat ten months of the year but for the contribution of the great pastoral region of the West. It is true that the grain raising area sends an enormous quantity of fat beef and mutton to market, but these cattle and sheep are merely finished in transit. Primarily they were Western products. If Texas, Colorado and Montana did not replenish cornbelt feed lots corn would be a drug on the market and the West is responsible primarily for 80 per cent. of the mutton that goes into consumption. The West has been designed by nature as a breeding and maturing ground for these domestic animals and in speculating in the future of the livestock industry this fact must be kept in the foreground.

Excessive cost of transportation is the bane of Western agriculture. It has practically put the Col-

the principle will be recognized that the domestic animals deserve a place in farm or ranch economy.

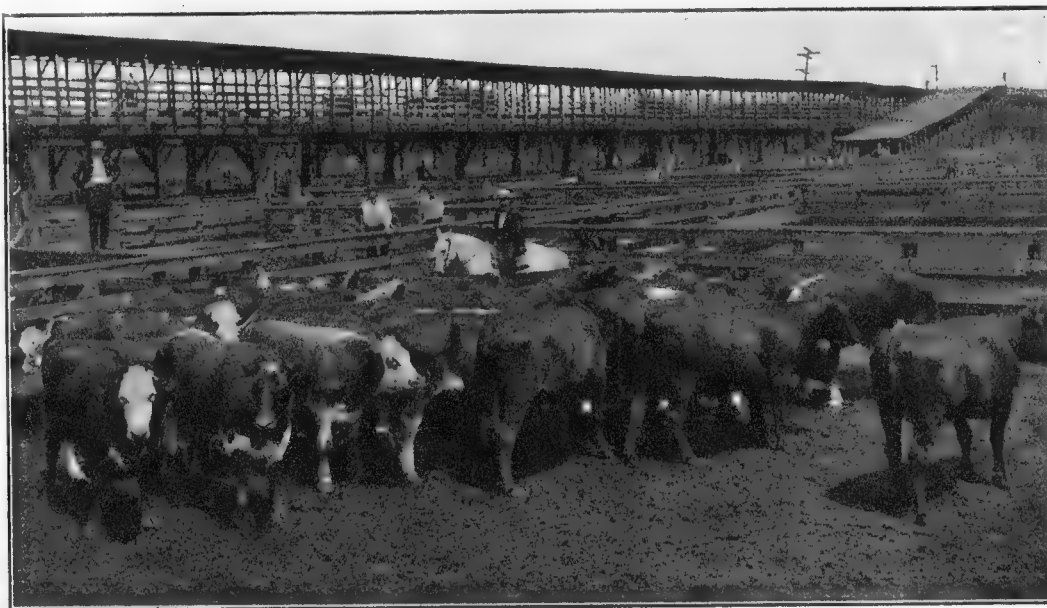
Forage Plants are Wealth Producers

The wealth of the Western country is to be found not in wheat, but in its capacity to produce the forage plants. On a recent trip to Western Kansas the writer was surprised at the progress made in this sphere. Ten years ago farmers on the Great Plains were content with one wheat crop to three plantings and "Bleeding Kansas" was a byword. When two seasons of drouth happened in succession the country went out of the livestock business automatically, as without food or water it was necessary to gather cattle and sheep with the stockyards as the only haven. But a new agriculture has changed all this. Kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass and alfalfa have effected a revolution that has been climaxed by the pit silo. In that region roughage is stored away in huge subterranean pits that cost a mere fraction of the value of even a stave silo. Therein can be accumulated the wealth of feed produced in fat years to tide over the lean. Experience shows that by this method roughage can be preserved half a decade without deterioration. It is

a revolution that is redeeming the plains region lying between the base of the mountains and the 100th meridian, a vast area over which grain production is a mere gamble. No area on this mundane sphere is capable of such roughage production as what is popularly termed the Northwest. This embraces a vast region bounded on the south by a line running east and west at the latitude of Milwaukee and on the north by approximately the main Saskatchewan. Livestock produced in this part of North America is far superior to that of the central and southern regions. The Canadian cattle that reach cornbelt feeders from pastures west of the Red River are highly prized. In the

language of the handler they are "good doers." A southern bred steer lacks scale and the desirable capacity to make good use of the feed he consumes. The average cornbelt feeder will pay a premium for a Montana or Alberta bred steer in confidence that his money has been well placed. And in the matter of health the Northwest enjoys a distinct advantage. Mortality among herds and flocks in the past has been due largely to the wasteful method of rustling cattle that was inseparable from the open range system of grazing. How wasteful it was may be inferred from the fact that between 1886 and 1898

Continued on Page 41



Alberta cattle on the Chicago market. Note their thick, deep bodied beef type and prime condition.

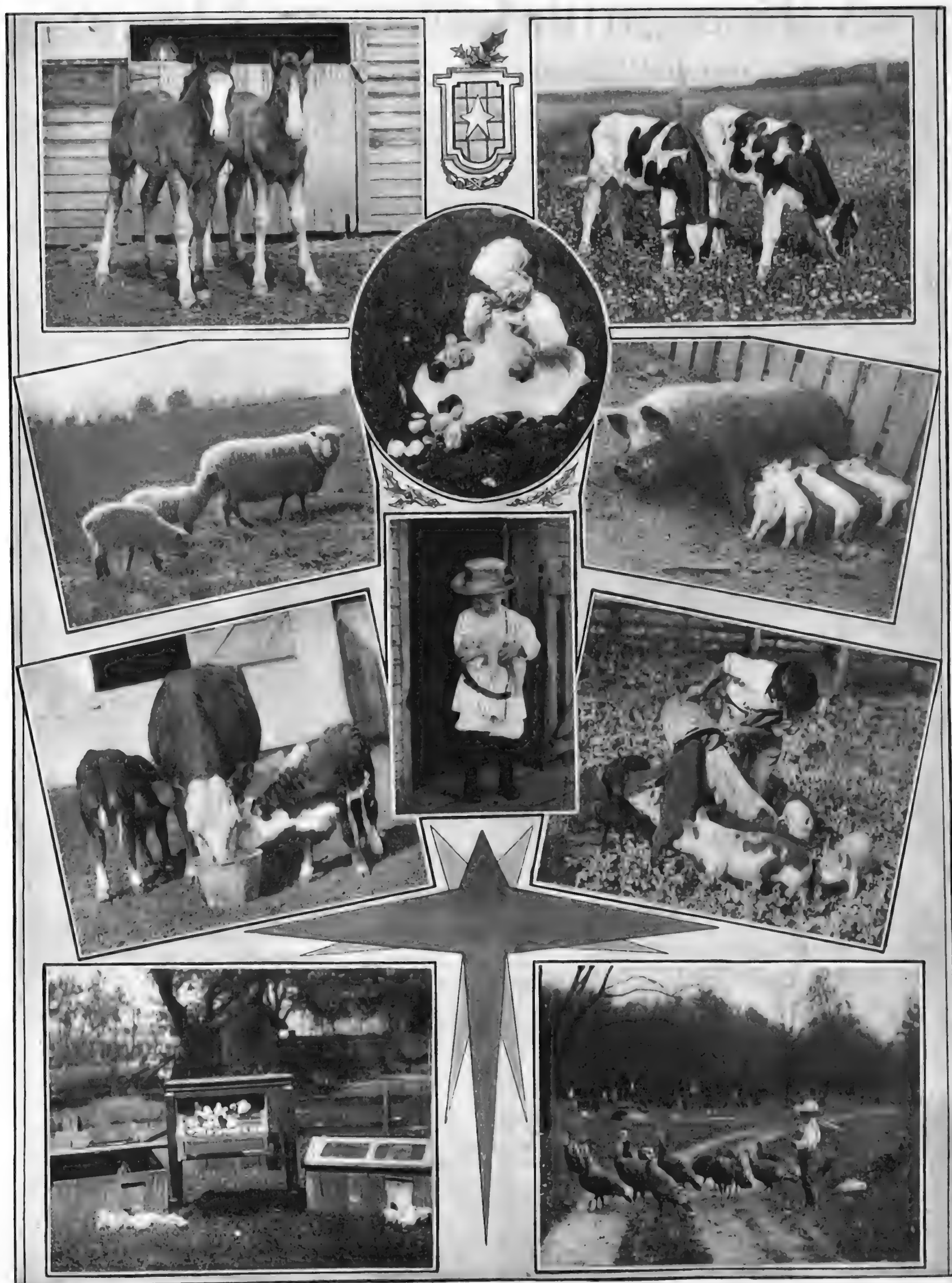
orado and Idaho potato grower out of business and is responsible in no small measure for the unprofitable condition of the Pacific Coast fruit industry. The lemon grower in San Diego county, California, has discovered that he is permanently handicapped in his effort to compete with Sicilian products. Likewise the Idaho barley raiser has had occasion to realize that the most profitable market channel for his grain is thru the feed lot. Montana is already disillusioned in the matter of wheat, acknowledging that it was a rainbow of the most elusive variety. Therefore all over the Western country interest and confidence in livestock is returning and the production of beef and mutton will in a few years become the stoutest prop under the agrarian fabric.

Dairying Important

Nor is dairying to be ignored in this rehabilitation process. A ton of grain or roughage can be reduced to such volume by the milk pail route as to effectively nullify the transportation handicap. There are localities where dairying can be carried on to maximum advantage, others where beef herds will make the most economical return and still others that are best adapted for sheep grazing. No general admonition is applicable. Some men are naturally adapted to sheep raising and it has been truly said that no one unendowed with cattle sense ought to put his money into a herd, but



A corn belt feed lot



A Beautiful Country Home

Comfortable, Roomy and Good to Look upon

When shown the illustration of Guide House No. 5 the city person invariably says, "Is that a farm house?" the implication being that it is too attractive to be a farm house. What does a farmer want with an imposing front entrance and a spacious back porch, to say nothing of the living room fireplace? The whole tenor of his thoughts is evidently to the effect that the farmer is not interested in and will not pay for a beautiful home.

He is quite wrong, of course. The difficulty is that farmers are very rarely offered a choice of attractive homes which are adapted to farm conditions. Since The Guide has undertaken to plan beautiful homes which shall be suited to country life there has been abundant proof that farmers appreciate the service.

Guide House No. 5 is a very good example of this different type of farm house. It has again the back entrance which permits the guest, who comes to the back door, to be taken into the front of the house without being ushered thru the kitchen. It will also be noted that the view from the back door is into the dining room, which makes a very pleasant impression upon entering the house. To the left of the back entrance is a wash room, where the farmer and his help can wash up and leave their dusty smocks without interfering with the housewife in the kitchen. It was expected in planning this house that many of the meals would be eaten in the kitchen in order to save the housewife steps. If the home builder wishes, a door could be placed in the kitchen where the window looks out onto the porch and meals served out of doors in the hot weather. It is large enough in size to be made a most delightful out-door living room. If the view stable-ward is not attractive, vines might be planted at the back of the porch which will give it added coolness without making it stuffy.

The front rooms of this house are particularly charming and will be found to be especially delightful for entertaining friends and neighbors in large numbers, as they can be thrown into one.

Upstairs there are four fair sized bedrooms and a bath room, which is ample accommodation for quite a large family.

The best of it is that this house, which is so pleasing in its exterior design and so well planned for use and comfort, can be built at an approximate cost of \$3,500. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and the conditions which have tended to cripple the lumber industry have made it possible for the Western farmer to build himself a home at a fairer price than has obtained these many years.

The Architect's Description

The ability of the average layman to decide from paper sketches and drawings whether the plan and design for the house he wants is just right or not, is very often of a negligible quantity and it is only after a great deal of study that he is finally enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to his wants.

There are one or two rather unusual features in the house that is illustrated in this number of The Guide, and one of these is the position of the main porch. This you will notice is at the rear of the house where the women can use it for their washing and baking and where it can be made into an outdoor sitting room. True it is connected with the dining room as well, but it is especially arranged for the women. Instead of the usual front porch the main entry is satisfied with an open terrace and the front door protected by a hood to keep off the rain and snow. The living room can be made to simply exude comfort and when simply furnished, with a log fire in the fireplace and soft curtains on the windows, it will be a great attraction that will induce the farmer to venture out on a cold night. The dining room opens out from the living room with a set of double doors so that the two rooms can be used together if desired and also direct connection with the kitchen is had by way of the rear entry. The wash up room is added, and when the kitchen of generous proportions is considered there will be very little down stairs left to desire.

Upstairs across the front of the house are three good

sized bedrooms and over the kitchen wing is another bedroom and the bath room. There is a good sized linen closet off the main hall where all the winter furs and blankets can find a summer home.

This house is better built of siding at least 6 inches deep with 6 inch corner boards and open eaves and shingled roof, or if desired metal or prepared roofing may be used, tho the cost will be higher. Paint the walls cream with a trim about three or four shades darker and stain the roof golden brown. Stain the soffits of the eaves also. Build the chimney of rough brick laid about four courses to 12 inches and rake out the joints. Ceilings 9 feet downstairs and 8 feet 6 inches upstairs. Hot air, hot water or steam (the two latter at higher cost), and don't be afraid to spend a few dollars on a good furnace, then when you get

walls, with a border or tiny pattern in brown, gold and reddish tints.

Furnishings in Green and Gold

The windows should have inside curtains of cream scrim and over-curtains of gold and green madras, or if preferred the cream curtains can be omitted and the madras used alone.

A warm fumed oak dining room suite should be selected for the dining room and big comfortable red willow chairs for the living room. These chairs can be bought at from five to nine dollars, making them really as inexpensive furniture as one can buy. They should be fitted with cushions in bright orange and dull reddish tones, and on the table beside the fireplace there should be a reading lamp in plain brown with a bright orange shade. Inside window boxes might be made by the man of the house to fit each pair of front windows, and filled with bright scarlet geraniums they would add at least fifty per cent. to the charm of the rooms. The paint used for the walls could be used to paint the boxes.

This house again offers a splendid opportunity for the book lover to make a delightful home for his or her books, by building in shelves at either end of the mantle, and the lively colors of their bindings will, incidentally, help greatly in the furnishing of the room. If the housewife happens to be possessed of one of those old fashioned brass kettles which used to be a part of the kitchen equipment, let her bring it into the living room and use it as a receptacle for grate fuel, or a brass tray in the dining room will be found to have the same decorative value.

Colored Prints for Walls

In pictures, richly colored prints in orange and brick red shades with gold mats and frames should be selected, and there are many of these to be had in the quite inexpensive copies of famous pictures.

The hall, wash room and kitchen down stairs should have the same brown wood work, but soft buff walls instead of the green.

The small front room upstairs with the three windows could be furnished effectively in blue and white, by leaving the walls uncolored and using a blue rug and blue and white curtains at the window, the wood work being white enamel, of course. A white enamel bed, a mahogany dresser and a willow arm chair would be sufficient furniture for this room.

The other three bedrooms would be pretty finished in the buff like the downstairs rooms, with different colored curtains at the windows and different rugs to give the necessary variation.

You will have noticed the stress laid on details in describing this color scheme and perhaps be inclined to think it overdone, but indeed it would be impossible to over-emphasize this point. It is a quite common occurrence to find rooms which are perfectly harmonious, but the room which possesses real charm is a rare jewel indeed and it all hinges on this matter of introducing just the right contrasting notes of color.

It can only be done by the person with sufficient moral courage to pack off to the attic or the store room those ornaments which are out of harmony with the color scheme of her living room, the much-flowered vases and the ugly mugs or the gaudy pictures which her friends have bestowed upon her from time to time. Better to have the room too bare than to have it messed up with ornaments which jangle.

Having disposed ruthlessly of the things that clash, the builder of this home should plan to add to the living room and dining room, slowly and thoughtfully, the things that lift it up out of the commonplace copper red jars and orange cushions and brass fittings for the fireplace. The very greatest care should be exercised in choosing these bits of color for they must be in nature's scale of orange and reds, not the dress-maker's. In order to preserve an accurate guide as to the correct order of shades it would be well to fill a jar with autumn leaves of every conceivable shade and set it away in a cool place.



GUIDE HOUSE PLAN No. 5

thru you will have a comfortable home that should not cost you more than \$3,500.

An Autumn Tinted Room

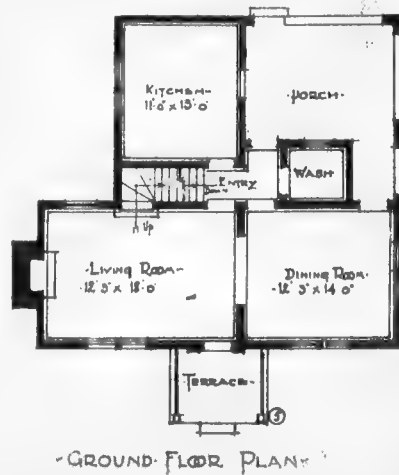
Because autumn is so fresh in our memories and because also there is no lovelier time of year than the autumn, the scheme of decoration for house No. 5 will be in autumn tints. Late last September the writer went for a drive along the bank of the Red River and the glory of that color scheme has abided with her to this day.

The basis of it was olive green and, what the artist calls the highlights, were orange and red, and the whole effect was restful and joyful beyond belief.

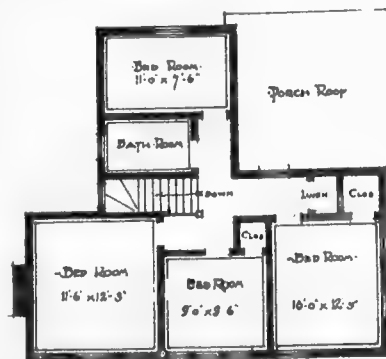
As this house is so furnished with windows that east is the only direction in which it could be faced so as not to have an abundance of sunlight in the living room and dining room it is safe to choose as dark a color as olive green. It should be noted here that olive green is the only green that is warm in tone and that it makes an agreeable foundation for pictures and draperies.

The living room and dining room will have their walls tinted alike then, in olive

green and the ceiling in deep warm cream, with the woodwork and floor a rich golden brown. Being separated by an archway, the dining and living rooms may have rugs of different design, but they should be in the olive green tone, a shade deeper than the



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



BED ROOM FLOOR PLAN

WORKING DRAWINGS FOR \$2.00

Many Guide readers will want to build a home like the one described on this page. To help them we will send complete working drawings and bill of materials to be used, to any address for \$2.00. These plans if procured from an architect would cost from \$20 to \$25. With these plans any experienced carpenter can erect the house and can also make any minor changes that may be desired.

Address your orders to Farm Buildings Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Pete Crowther, Salesman

By ELMER E. FERRIS

A Matter of Big Money

"You haven't acted like yourself since that last Chicago trip, Pete, dear," said Mrs. Crowther one evening as her husband was restlessly pacing the floor. "Something is on your mind. What is it?"

"Sure, there's something on my mind," retorted Pete. "A man would be a curious gink if there wasn't anything on his mind."

"Yes, but you are feeling anxious about something. I wish you would tell me."

"Business," he responded.

"Has something gone wrong in your business?"

"No, not that. It's another line of business."

"You are not thinking of making any change, are you, Pete?" she asked in surprise.

"Not exactly; but I've been doing a lot of thinking on general principles. You remember when George Gray quit our company and went into automobiles? The first year after that he doubled his income. I met him in Chicago last week. He quit automobiles and went into a promoting business."

"What is promoting, Pete?"

"Why, some fellows will get up a scheme to start an enterprise of some kind—a mining deal or a big hotel or a manufacturing consolidation; and a promoter is a man who interests investors in it. He sells the stock. There's a whole lot of that being done these days. Gray's headquarters are in Chicago now. He took me up to his office, and say, he has got a layout for your life! He has half a dozen clerks and stenographers, and he stays in a private room and people have to send in their cards. He puts up a chest like a railway president."

"Can he afford it?" asked Mrs. Crowther.

"Sure he can. He told me that he cleaned up twenty-eight thousand dollars last year. He and his wife live in apartments at one of those big swell hotels. It made me feel like a piker."

"I don't see why it should. There is always somebody higher up. If one is in a congenial business and reasonably successful, why should he feel restless just because somebody else is doing better?"

"But, see here, Jen, when George Gray was with our house, I could sell rings around him. My sales were fifteen per cent. higher than his. If he can do a big thing like that, why should I be working my head off in the grocery business, where I can only pull down about four thousand dollars—and that's a corking good income, too, for a grocery salesman. Gray told me that I was a chump to stay in groceries, and I don't know but he's right."

"But, Pete, dear, why do we need a larger income? We save over a thousand dollars as it is."

"Oh, of course, we don't need any more just to keep comfortable; but you know as well as I do that, the way things go these days, a man amounts to just about the size of his pile. The man with the mazuma is the big noise. It's that way in business and society and the churches, and everywhere else. Why, take it in your church, Jen, who bosses the situation down there? It's old Gorham, isn't it? 'Cause why? Because he is president of the First National Bank and has got a pocket full of kopecks. Let a man have a big wad and he gets the right of way. What I'm mulling over is this: Why not get into the push and do something big, see?"

"Supposing we lived in Chicago, Pete, and you made twenty-eight thousand dollars a year, as you say George Gray does. Your standing there wouldn't be any higher than it is here on four thousand dollars,

perhaps not so high. You are considered a prosperous citizen here, and I'm sure everybody treats us nicely. We have always been contented, and you enjoy your work. I think you had better get that big money idea out of your head, Pete, dear. And here is another thing: You might not succeed so well in another line. Don't you think it is hazardous for a man to change his line of work when he is making a success where he is?"

"Oh, well, I'm not considering a proposition, but George Gray hinted at it pretty strong. He said he is going to take in a partner soon, if he can get hold of

Mrs. Gray; "and I remember the time when it seemed quite pretentious to me."

"It serves our purpose pretty well," smiled Mrs. Crowther.

"Do you ever have real opera here?" asked Mrs. Gray. "You should hear the grand opera we have in Chicago, Jennie. We had Caruso and Tetrassini last week. George and I went twice. It was glorious."

"No, of course we don't have anything like that," replied Mrs. Crowther. "I never pay much attention to the theatre, anyway. I am quite a home body, you know."

They were seated at the supper table when Billy burst into the room fresh from the ball game. He was dressed in his baseball suit and was covered with perspiration and dirt.

"We won the game and the championship, dad!" he shouted. "We put it all over that Whittier team."

"Good," laughed Pete; "but you'd better go and clean up. You ought to have an appetite for supper. Billy plays first base on the high school team," he explained to Gray.

When Billy returned and took his seat at the table, Mrs. Gray was describing the delightful rides around the Chicago parks in their new limousine. Billy was bubbling over with the details of the ball game.

"So your team won the high school championship," said Gray.

"Sure," assented Billy, as he stuffed half a roll into his mouth. "The score was seven to two. Those Whittier fellows didn't get a look-in. Say, dad, you ought to have seen Buzz Riley pitch. He fanned—"

"You know, automobiles are getting so common now," continued Mrs. Gray, "that, really, one must have a limousine. You haven't any idea, Jennie, what a—"

"The score was a tie up to the end of the fifth," cried Billy, "and then Joe Flynn lammed out a three-bagger with two men on—"

"What do those limousines cost now?" interrupted Pete, trying to appear interested in Mrs. Gray's conversation.

"We paid sixty-five hundred dollars for ours," replied she.

"And then it was my turn at the bat," resumed Billy, "and I stung it for two bags, and that put us three—"

"Of course you can buy a pretty decent one for five thousand," explained Gray, "but we decided to get something classy."

"We was six runs ahead the last half of the ninth," pursued Billy, "and then their first man up made a home run, but Buzz tightened up and struck out the next three. You ought to have heard the crowd!"

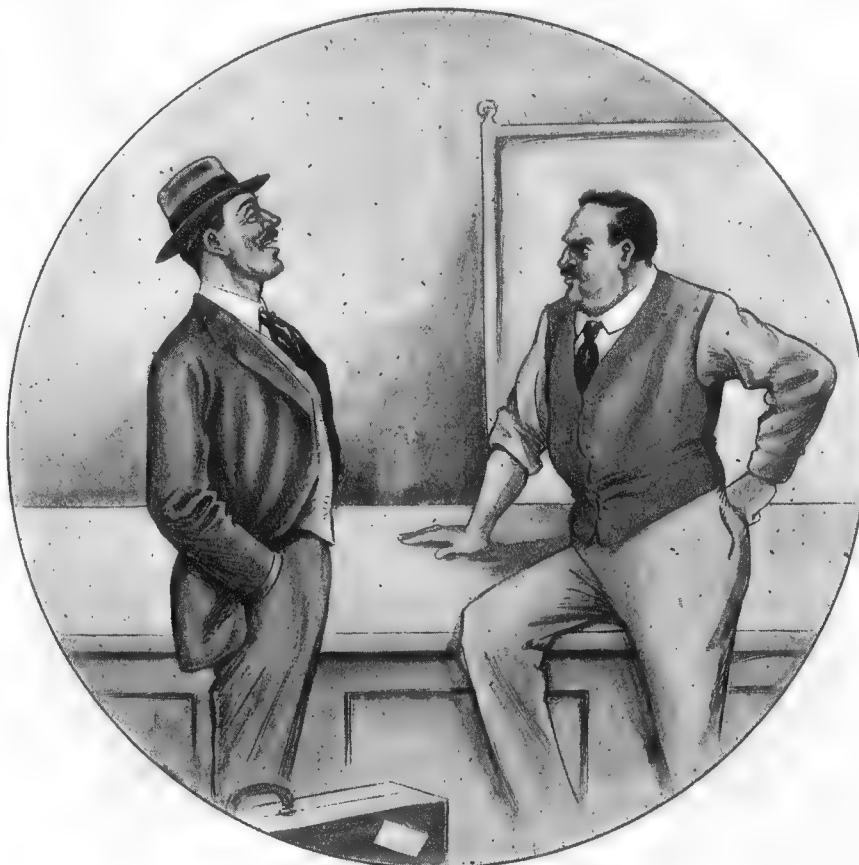
"What have you got on out at Denver?" asked Pete, turning to Gray.

"A mining and smelter deal," he replied. "If we put it thru it will be the richest thing that I've promoted yet."

"Aren't those mining propositions rather hazardous?"

"Yes, for the men that buy the stock, but not for the promoter, you bet. This is going to be a mighty attractive deal. There is a mine out there that's making good money, and another mine that isn't making anything. Then there are half a dozen prospects—holes in the ground, you know—located near the paying mine. Then there is a smelter that is paying

Continued on Page 44



"HE HALTED AND BURST INTO A HEARTY LAUGH."

the right man. So far as hazard is concerned, of course if a man is going to do a big thing he must take chances. But Gray's job is a salesmanship proposition. If a man can sell goods, it's as easy to sell a big thing as a small thing. Why not go in for something big while you're at it?—that's what is biting me just now."

"I don't like to hear you talk like that, Pete. You have always been so enthusiastic over your work."

A week later Pete wrote to his wife telling her about a letter he had just received from George Gray. "He says that he is going to run out to Denver in about three weeks," wrote Pete, "and he is going to take his wife along. They will stop off at our town and stay over a day. He wants me to meet him there sure. I guess he has got a proposition. It won't do any harm to find out what it is, and you can have a good visit with your old friend Miriam Gray. I will be at home on the eighteenth. They will reach there that evening."

When the evening train arrived on the eighteenth, Pete and his wife, with their automobile, met Mr. and Mrs. Gray at the station. It was evident at first glance that Pete's description of Gray's success had not been overstated. They bore every appearance of obtrusive prosperity.

"It has been seven years since we moved away from here," remarked Gray, as they started up the street; "but it looks like the same old town."

"There are lots of improvements," responded Pete. "We will take a spin around town after supper."

"My, what a poky little opera-house!" observed

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CHRISTMAS GIVING

Once upon a time Santa Claus dropped at our door a parcel. Beneath many folds of tissue paper we came upon a paper with an imposing legal seal and breaking it we read that the party of the first part having heard the party of the second part express a wish, and so on until with proper legal verbosity and ambiguity the whole story of the purchase of the gift was recounted. It was probably the wittiest Christmas message we ever received and gave quite as much pleasure as the beautiful gift which it accompanied. This so obviously wasn't the sort of giving that is planned for in the heat of the last hour before closing time.

There's no fun in possessing anything ordered with a sigh and paid for with a groan. We should all be more like the young girl who set out chuckling to do her Christmas shopping, determined to do the foolish things she could think of and who in pursuit of this purpose had a perfectly hilarious day. It is said that her purchases on this occasion, while insignificant in themselves, sent her friends into gales of laughter. At any rate she had the right idea of Christmas, that the giving part was intended to be a pleasure, not entered into with a grim-mouthed determination to see the thing thru.

CANADA BEFORE THE WAR

Many times and oft have our cousins and uncles and aunts from across the water drifted this way, paused over-night or longer and returning written a book about Canada. Miss E. B. Mitchell, the author of "Canada Before the War," has done better than most in that she spent a year or more in the Canadian West and several months on a Western farm. That even a year is not long enough to become perfectly familiar with a new country is evident from several slips Miss Mitchell has made in mistaking very exceptional happenings for ordinary events, as, for example, the passage in which she speaks of a woman dying of frost on the brain as if it quite frequently happened here, whereas in a long experience in this country it is the first case that has ever come to my knowledge.

Apart from such very natural errors, Miss Mitchell has evidently brought to her task keen powers of observation and a sincere desire to represent industrial and social conditions faithfully and accurately. She is astounded at the poor esteem in which the business of agriculture is held in this country. Coming from a country where the landowner is the important personage in the community she is amazed to find that farming, the one well-established industry in Western Canada, is held almost in contempt.

She points out very forcefully, too, the parasitic nature of the small towns in the prairie country, showing that in many instances they are not necessary to serve the farming community and are built up to further the interests of the real estate booster, for all of which the farmer eventually pays.

"Canada Before the War" will naturally be more enlightening to Miss Mitchell's own country people than to Canadians, but it is sometimes very interesting and useful to see ourselves as others see us, and certainly there are many old country people who will find the sending of this book home to friends and relatives the easiest way of acquainting them with the main facts concerning life in Canada.

POOR KIDDIES

These delicious days of soft loose snow are making the lives of our little city folk very difficult. Of course they take to snow-balling as the sparks fly upward, and of course some grouchy adult pops in between the contesting parties and utters maledictions when a badly-aimed ball hits him plump between the shoulder blades. It is a most pathetic sight to see the anxiety on the little faces when such a tragedy occurs and still more pathetic to see the look of relief that follows if the adult should prove to be an amiable person who merely laughs and passes on.

When I remember our childhood days with the whole of the prairie for our playground, I can't help feeling that these little people are being cheated out of their heritage.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

FOR MOTHERS AND OTHERS

Residents of Saskatoon and Regina are so accustomed to having the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. in their midst that they take them almost as a matter of course, thereby proving the truth of the old saying, "Familiarity breeds contempt." But while we will hope city dwellers hardly go that far—this is written more for those living in country districts—if farmers' wives, their sisters or their daughters only knew what delightful houses the Y.W.C.A.s are to stay in many

more of them would be induced to take a well deserved holiday. Prairie life, altho delightful, is just a weeny bit monotonous sometimes, and the looking forward to and looking back on a week's visit to the city would help lighten the burden of those hot summer days with their multifarious duties, when feeding the chickens, seeing that the pigs get enough to eat, wrestling with refractory calves, fixing up the children's lunches, and trying hard to keep the weeds under, taxes the mother's health and, let it be whispered, her temper, too, to an alarming extent.

"Ah," but you will say, "it wouldn't do me any good to go away like that; why I don't know anybody there." Why, my dear friend, that is the very best of it. You don't need to know anyone, you will feel so much at home at the Y.W., and it will do you all the good in the world to get away from, not only your own worries, but also those of your friends and neighbors.

"But," you say, "I do not know what part of the city it is in." There you go again, just like a woman, meeting trouble half way. Why the very first thing you see when you get off the train is a young lady standing on the platform with Y.W.C.A. in large letters on her jacket. Supposing you arrive say about five o'clock, she will take you in hand right away, look after your luggage for you (don't bring much, it is only a nuisance) and bring you straight to the house. It is a beautiful house and so cosy and comfortable. By the time you have had a wash up it will probably be time for supper, and it should make you feel ten years younger to see the bright faces of the girls at the different tables, with here and there a motherly looking woman, evidently, like yourself, on a holiday visit. After supper it is a treat to simply walk up and down



Ukrainian girls, former university students in Vienna, and now Austrian soldiers. One has been decorated for gallantry.

the streets and look in the shop windows or pay a visit to the moving picture shows or something similar. Back again to a large airy bedroom, deliciously clean sheets, electric light, steam heat and all the rest of it. And then think of the luxury of awakening in the morning and no chores to do and the double luxury of a lovely bath (after making shift with the wash tub for so long), best of all, to sit down to a hot breakfast nicely served without any effort of our own.

After breakfast, a round of the shops, a long, long ride in the street cars, a visit perhaps to the university. Anyone coming in from the country should certainly put a few hours in there, and try, if possible, to get some pure bred stock, even if it be only a smart young cockerel to improve the poultry department.

But perhaps the very best of all is a Sunday in the city. The quiet restfulness of the Y.W. is never more apparent than on the Sunday, and to be able to go to church three times in one day and that without any trouble about hitching up or suddenly discovering you are out of gasoline is certainly delightful. You should try and include a Thursday, too, as on Thursday afternoon and evening they have the use of the Young Men's gymnasium and swimming pool, and to see fifty or sixty young girls in their gym suits playing basket ball or disporting themselves in the swimming pool, almost as if they were at a fashionable seaside resort, is a sight never to be forgotten. So do all you hard-worked country mothers who can possibly get away from home a few days (and remember you would have to take a few days off if you were ill, and a couple of visits from the doctor would just about pay for a visit here) come to Saskatoon or Regina and stay at the Y.W. while you are here. It will enlarge your ideas and give you a broader outlook on life and you will have something to think about and talk about during the long winter days that are coming.

F. E. S.

FARM LIFE NOT PERMANENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—As a constant reader of The Guide I am much interested in all its departments

and read with delight anything that pertains to subjects of practical utility. The Country Homemakers especially appeals to me, altho I suppose I shall be accused of trespassing upon the exclusive domain of the ladies were I to pose as an authority on any of the subjects discussed therein. Thruout my business career it has been my duty and privilege to pay many visits to farm and country homes, and I am bound to admit that with some notable exceptions the great majority lacked the essentials to a pleasant and happy home life. It often seemed strange to me that in many places having beautiful natural surroundings no attempt was made to take advantage of these in order to enhance the appearance of the home. In this Western Canada of ours I sometimes think we display too much of the Nomadic instincts of the Bedouin of the Desert, in the lack of that appearance of permanency which pervades many of our country farm homes. It is as tho we said we are here for today only trying to mine a fortune for ourselves from the soil and when we have accomplished that we will move some place else and then give more attention to the attractiveness of our homes. These conditions ought not to prevail, for with the modern improvements and conveniences now at hand the farm home can be equipped and made as comfortable as any in town, with the added advantage of escape from the heavy taxation which usually accompanies the introduction of these improvements. In many cases anything seems to be good enough for the farm and conditions are tolerated there that would not be allowed for an instant were the same family living in town. Some allowance has, of course, to be made for the different class of work to be carried on on the farm, but still the ideal place for the ideal home is on the farm, from which some of the best and greatest men the world has produced have come, men who owed their qualities of manly self-reliance to the influences surrounding their early days.

I have read with interest the letters of "Discouraged" and others. My sympathies go out to many poor despondent women on our prairie lands who drudge away from year to year without much thanks for their labor of love, but I think that total prohibition of the liquor traffic will remedy the greatest proportion of their troubles. Some of the letters written were delightful and came from women who would make home happy no matter where they were; women who make the best of everything and recognize the fact that there are just as many men who are driven to the verge of desperation by slatternly and extravagant wives as there are wives driven to despondency by inconsiderate husbands. I have not much sympathy for women of the Mary N. stamp.

I like the philosophy of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch when she says: "Matrimony's like everything else, you get out of it about what you put into it. If you always have a good word and a good meal ready you needn't worry about the rest."

With best wishes for your success in your efforts for the betterment of social conditions in our rural communities.

SCRIBO.

MARRIAGE AS ONE MAKES IT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I still read the Country Homemakers page with interest. I do not agree with Mary Nicolaeff that marriage is slavery. Marriage is as you make it to a great extent. There are cases where men are to blame for discontent in the home and lots of cases where women are to blame. I think if wives can not write good about their husbands they had better not write at all. I wonder if the husbands of some of the writers know what is said of them? It surely wouldn't make any happier homes.

A MOTHER OF EIGHT.

WOMEN'S WAY

Aunt Chloe knows a good deal about matrimony. She has had three husbands. She wears in her brooch, on state occasions, the hair of the first two. In answer to inquiry about the third, she spoke thus:

"You've got to have three husbands, fore you gets yo' fair av'rage. My fust was terrible thin. My second was terrible fat. Men run that way. Allus one thing or the other. Either terrible drinkers, or don't drink at all. Either terrible workers, or don't work at all. Either terrible tempers, or no tempers at all. Don't see how us women folks stands 'em. Men's upnesses and downnesses has wore me out."

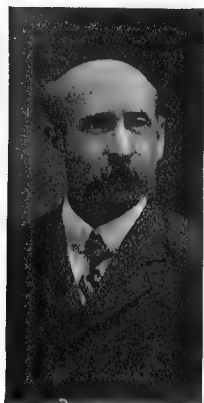
"But," we urged, "you started to tell about your third husband."

"Him? Oh, I jes natchully got a divorce from him. He was jes' so plain av'rage. He wasn't one thing or the other. Couldn't stand him any longer, he was so ordinary."—The Delineator.

Seed Selection

How to increase the yield and bring about a great improvement in the quality of all farm crops

By Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan



Seager Wheeler

The importance of seed selection is scarcely sufficiently realized by the majority of farmers. While experimentalists on government farms, agricultural colleges and like institutions, and an occasional individual farmer, are doing a very important work along seed selection lines, farmers in general are content to sow whatever grain they happen to have left over. If the yield is not what was expected, well, blame the weather or anything else rather than the real cause,

which lies with themselves. With a little consideration it will be seen that seed selection has a direct bearing on the prosperity and welfare of every agricultural community, and indirectly upon the well-being of the world at large.

All cultivated crops and plants originated from the wild forms, and these were, and still are being, improved by selection. Western rye grass, so largely grown over the west, originated by selection from the native grass. Red Fife wheat also originated from a single plant and became the standard variety for many years, is still largely grown and has become famous as a hard red wheat. Marquis wheat, practically unknown a few short years ago, and now grown over a large area of this northern continent, spreading from British Columbia and the far north well down into the southern states, also originated from a single selection. Other hybrid wheats, such as Preston, Stanley, Huron and some others are of recent introduction from the Ottawa Experimental Farm. Prelude and Pioneer are replacing some of the later maturing varieties. O. A. C. barley, No. 21, is well known as a high yielding sort, and a great number of other varieties which are being introduced and largely grown passed thru some form of selection.

It is a case of the survival of the fittest. Many sorts that were largely grown in the past are losing place to others more suitable and adaptable to our

conditions, but no improvement can be made without some form of selection. Unless seed selection were continued and practiced every season in some form or other the crops we grow would degenerate and very soon fall below the present standard, leading to a decrease in yield and quality. This would naturally come about by such a great admixture of the different varieties that the identity and purity of each would be lost. Fortunately, a few individuals and the different government institutions are constantly improving and maintaining seed purity by careful selection, so that each variety of grain may be kept at as high a standard as possible.

The Need for Selection

There is an absolute need for more work of this kind. Take Marquis wheat, for instance. This wheat was sent out just a few years ago in a pure state in very small parcels. Farmer Smith was sent a small parcel, probably a pound or two, for trial. Not recognizing the true value of this small lot of seed or realizing that it was produced at a cost of much labor, time and patience, he puts the seed in

by the time Farmer Robinson gets some from the others it is hard to tell what sort it really is. It is rare to see a pure field of Marquis wheat at the present time, and this mixture of varieties leads to decreased yields, because there is no uniformity of growth and maturity.

To realize the great importance of sowing pure seed it will be well to consider the characteristics of a few varieties of grain grown at the present time. Red Fife a few years ago was the leading sort grown, well known for its splendid milling qualities. It had some undesirable qualities in maturing too late in many districts and being liable to be frosted or frozen, and a tendency to shatter the grain when ripe. Preston, Stanley, Huron, Percy and some other hybrid sorts were introduced, and were largely grown because of their earlier maturing qualities, but they all lacked the high milling qualities of Red Fife. Quite recently Marquis was introduced, and rapidly came into favor in preference to other sorts, as it matured fairly early and was equal to Red Fife in milling qualities. Prelude and Pioneer are still more recent introductions.

Consequently, with this number of different varieties, it is to be expected that it would lead to a mixture of the different sorts and tend towards a lowering of the standard and decrease in yield. This will easily be understood where there are mixtures of early and late sorts, red and white wheats, bearded and beardless kinds, differences in length and strength of straw, and size and shape of the grain. There is no uniformity in the ripening of the crops or the threshed grain. No two varieties are exactly alike in their characteristics, their nature of growth or in the grain itself. Even in the germination of each sort there are wide differences. Some come thru the ground earlier or later, are quicker or slower in growth. Where there is any mixture of varieties differences become more noticeable each season. It would be

more profitable to grow, in a pure state, one of the inferior sorts than any mixture of varieties.

Selection may be done in several ways. One is by selecting out a portion of the field—one of the better parts that ripen uniformly—and isolating it

Continued on Page 55



Hand selected quarter-acre seed plot of Marquis wheat at maturity. Yield reduced by severe frost in June to 45 bus. per acre.

some corner of the farm and threshes it after the general crop of some other sort that he has grown, and consequently the seed is not so pure as before he seeded it. Farmer Brown hears of this new wheat, and obtains from Smith a small lot for trial. Another season Farmer Jones wants some, too, and



Multiplying field of 1915 wheat, Kitchener variety, originated on the farm by selection. Note upright habit of growth and uniformity of crop.



Hand selected seed plot of Seager Wheeler's Kitchener wheat. Yield 80 bushels per acre on 3 inches of rain. Note remarks in article regarding large heads on the outside of plots.



Consider the Sheep

Almost every farm in Western Canada today would be distinctly benefited by an investment in a few sheep

BY J. McCAIG

Sheep keeping has not yet made for itself a well established place in relation to general farm enterprises in Western Canada, for the reason in the first place that in the open prairie areas the dominant interest is still grain growing, and in the brushy and timbered parts of the provinces, coyotes have proved a universal menace and discouragement to sheep raising. In both areas the cost of close fencing has also been a drawback. Sheep are less necessary than larger stock. Power stock comes first, a few cows are necessary for family needs, but sheep are regarded as a humble class of stock in relation to the big enterprises that attract people and that are made possible by the comparatively low price of land. Sheep are commonly used, however, to eat off the natural grasses in the early stages of settlement of semi-arid areas, and on such areas as these, namely, those under the direct influence of the chinook, sheep have been kept in considerable numbers. This, however, is only a transitional phase in the use of land. The permanent aspect of sheep keeping has relation to mixed farming enterprises and it is only in relation to such enterprises that progress can be registered.

Government Encouragement

Recently considerable attention has been given by both federal and provincial departments of agriculture to the development of sheep husbandry. The Dominion livestock branch has issued a useful body of literature for free distribution dealing with sheep. Co-operative marketing of wool has been carried on in the three prairie provinces, in some cases managed by the provincial government, in others by the Dominion government, acting in co-operation with breeders' associations, but generally at least with graders furnished by the livestock branch at Ottawa. This branch has likewise been furnishing pure bred rams as well as males of other kinds of stock to local associations organized to take advantage of such provision. Ram sales are held in all the provinces, usually under the management of breeders' associations, but with the encouragement and assistance of local government departments. At all the agricultural schools and colleges, as well as at institutes and short course schools, considerable emphasis is given to this branch of stock work.

Apart from the advantage to the person who makes livestock raising the crown of his work and the advantage from having a variety of interests and sources of revenue on the farm, there is an advantage peculiar to having small stock on the farm. Quick-maturing stock is the most profitable, not only in relation to individuals of the same kind, but in relation to the different kinds of stock. The quicker an animal reaches maturity the greater is the proportion of the food used that goes to secure increase in weight. Slow-growing animals, on the other hand, use a large proportion of the total food consumed in maintenance rather than gain. In this respect sheep surpass cattle

and perhaps also swine. The market fixes the maturity period for swine at six or seven months and for lambs at from five to seven months. On the range much of the surplus is sold as yearling wethers, but on the farms the surplus is disposed of as lambs.

Benefits Peculiar to Sheep

The outstanding argument in favor of sheep is that they turn into a highly valuable and wholesome commodity a class of foods otherwise of little use on the farm. This consists of such foods as weeds about the yards, lanes and fences, on the summerfallow and stubbles; weedy hay and coarse fodder such as pea straw, weed seeds and tailings. Sheep are about the only animals to which it is safe to feed weed seeds. Sheep conserve fertility. They distribute their droppings evenly on the land or otherwise on the higher knolls where they bed down and where the washing away of fertility commonly takes place. They pack the soil of summerfallows of lands in need of consolidation and tramp their droppings into it. They mature quickly, give two crops a year and furnish wholesome fresh meat in conveniently small carcasses. The operations connected with sheep keeping are simple and do not involve much labor or choring. The housing of sheep does not demand large capital outlay. Sheep essentially stand for the economical

local butchers won't buy half fat merino ewes at all. There can't be any money in sheep at this rate. Exit big sheep operator. He won't have any more truck with stock that dies without a cause. Then there is the fellow that started with fifteen sows and "allowed" to increase it to a hundred the second season. But this is another story.

Sheep a Side Line on the Farm

There isn't really any department of farm undertaking in the get-rich-quick class. Farming is a work of home-making and conservation of soil resources. It is a composite business or scheme made up of interknitting and complementary interests. The essence of good farming is the growing of large quantities of feed cheaply and the concentration of the whole of this into highly valuable and precious commodities. Ten or fifteen sheep make a big enough flock to begin with on the ordinary quarter section. Fencing must be good. Sheep are fully as bad as hogs with weak fencing. Too many sheep are hard on pasture and should not be run with dairy cattle except in very small numbers. Their use should be figured in relation to weed destruction on summerfallows and other places. They should be maintained on the unmarketable grain such as tailings and weed seeds. They should be counted on to supply fresh meat for the household and some cash revenue from wool or from the sale of surplus wether lambs or ewes. It is really in these humble uses

such as concentrating the odd foods of the farm, conserving fertility and cleaning the farm, supplementing revenue in a small way and introducing variety into the meat diet of the family that the profit from sheep keeping comes. It is easy to increase the size of the enterprise if the situation and tastes of the farmer favor it as sheep increase rapidly. The essence of success in sheep raising is the securing of quick growth. Sheep are dual purpose animals, but vary widely. On new, unsettled prairie areas where sheep are run in large bands, merinos and merino grades are favored on account of their good herding and travelling qualities. This throws considerable emphasis on wool. On the farms, on the other hand, the special wool sheep are not considered profitable. They have poor fleshing qualities, mature slowly, do not kill out a heavy percentage of dressed mutton and are not of very high quality. The English breeds of sheep, on the other hand, mature early at good weights, kill out well and give a high quality of mutton.

Good farm sheep are not always easy to get and the range sheep have to be drawn upon for stocking the farms. As the rancher commonly uses mutton rams on his range ewes it is often possible to get range ewes with a couple of crosses of mutton blood, which makes them three-quarter mutton blood and saves four years of grading up on the farm. They will not be as large as farm sheep, but on liberal feed will raise good lambs.

Continued on Page 50



Shropshire ewes and lambs. There is room for some sheep on every farm

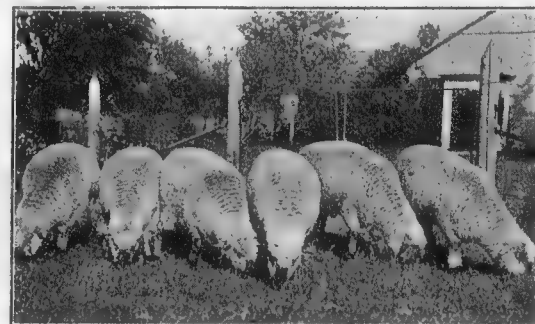
and profitable aspect of mixed farming. While sheep will make more profitable use of rough land and scant pastures than other stock will, they are really suited best to intensive and varied farm enterprises involving good cultivation. Many people have the idea that sheep are suited only to poor or waste lands. In the old country the tenant farmer does not think it possible to pay the rent on expensive lands without keeping sheep. It is on cultivated farms that they yield their best profits.

Going into Sheep

The beginner commonly is satisfied with grade sheep or has to be satisfied with them, and it is generally better to learn the adaptations of a breed to the kind of place a person has with a small inexpensive flock than with a large one or with highly improved sheep. There is no premium on poor management or poor judgment in the sheep business any more than there is in cattle or horse raising. The livestock interests of the West frequently suffer from the quick changes made by capitalist farmers and by the temptation to do something big. A man going into horses or cattle always wants a "bunch" or into sheep, a "band." A farmer sometimes comes to a decision to go into sheep. A rancher sees him coming and loads him up with a couple of hundred merino crosses that are always a dollar a head too high at any price. The farmer has a big straw pile and some over-ripe timothy hay, no alfalfa or well cured mixed native hay, no succulent feed, and believes that oats are suitable only for horses, and everybody knows that sheep will do alright without water. Indigestion gets fifteen per cent., a dozen die lambing, the rest bring thru about sixty per cent. in lambs, they clip five pounds instead of seven, wool is low that particular year and th



An Alberta grade flock



Oxford sheep. A medium woolled type.

SHAREHOLDERS AND MEMBERS

Dear Sir:—Please advise how we should handle subscriptions during coming year.

As a trading association all trading members automatically become members of the Association. Does this mean that we shall remit 50 cents each out of the trading profits to Central on these members or do we collect \$1.00 each independent of other considerations for subscription.

We anticipate having the following classes in our numbers next year:—Shareholder, trading; shareholder, non-trading; non-shareholder member, trading; non-shareholder member, non-trading.

E. J. P. ROBINSON,

Sec'y Leask Assn.

Sec'y Leask Local:—I have your interesting favor of the 6th. You state that, "As a trading association all trading members automatically become members of the Association," and you ask me what this means. It is not in my power to tell you this for the reason that I am not acquainted with the by-law under which you make trading members automatically members of the Association. I can therefore answer your questions only as they relate themselves to the Central.

Leask Grain Growers' Association as an incorporated body is a separate entity from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The incorporated local is legally a part of that body only if it has passed the enclosed affiliation by-laws and has been accepted by the Central executive of the Association as an affiliated local. I desire to make this perfectly clear to you. Incorporation makes you an independent body irrespective of whatever your name may be and to keep you legally within the provincial organization you must pass these by-laws and notify the Central that you have done so.

Under the constitution of the Association you will have to pay to the Central 50 cents for each of your members whether shareholders or not. The Central has no control in the case of an incorporated local as to how it shall collect this 50 cents from its members. The incorporated local will deal with that problem in any way that it sees fit, but personally I should strongly recommend to every incorporated local that the membership fee be collected from all members. The by-law itself provides that the payment of the fee required under the constitution of the Association shall be a condition of membership for non-shareholders in the incorporated local. You will report to the Central the names of all your members whether shareholders or not and you will be entitled to representation in the convention of the Association on the basis of the membership reported by you, whether the fees have been paid or not, your body being, of course, responsible to the Central for fees on all members reported. Trusting that this may make the matter plain to you.

The following are the by-laws necessary for an incorporated Association to pass to constitute it a part of the provincial movement, to give it a voice in the business and government of the Central and to share in the profits of the Central:

By-law No. This Association shall affiliate with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and pay to its Central Secretary fifty cents each per annum for its members except such as are Life Members thereof.

By-law No. Non-shareholders may become members of the Association as provided in Section 4, sub-section 4 of the Constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Non-shareholder members may vote on all questions not affecting the trading capital of the Association.

Trusting that this may make the matter plain to you.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The following has been decided upon for district conventions, giving the district, director, post office, date and place:—

2, M. P. Roddy, Rouleau, Dec. 7, Weyburn; 3, G. E. Noggle, Lampman, Dec. 8, Estevan; 11, Thos. Sales, Langham, Dec. 8, and 9, North Battleford; 5, J. W. Easton, Moosomin, Dec. 10, Maryfield; 6, F. M. Redman, Grenfell, Dec. 14, Indian Head; 9, J. F. Reid, Oreadia, Dec. 14 and 15, Wynyard; 10, J. L. Rooke, Togo, Dec. 17, Wadena; 12, Andrew Knox, Prince Albert, Dec. 21, Prince Albert; 7, C. O. A. Travis, Govan, Dec. 22, Melville; 8, Thorne M. Eddy, Bethune, Jan. 4, Davidson; 13, W. H.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Lilwall, Wilkie, Jan. 11 and 12, Saskatoon; 1, W. H. Beesley, Belbec, to be published later; 16, W. T. Hall, Surbiton, to be published later; 14, T. M. Morgan, Aquadell, to be published later; 15, Frank Burton, Vanguard, to be published later.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND
Big Cash Contributions

Up to the present due recognition has not been given to contributors who have sent in their contributions in cash. It would be distinctly unfair to give prominence to those who have contributed to the fund in the form of grain to the exclusion of equally worthy cash contributors. I have pleasure therefore in giving below a list of those who up to the present have sent in contributions of \$40.00 or more. It will be seen that Clarence Heron, of the Key West Association, has first place with a cash contribution of \$135.00, representing the proceeds of five acres of wheat.

Contributor	Association	Amount
Clarence Heron, Key West		\$135.00
Harry Whyte, Bulyea		100.00
Stanley Rackham, Greenwood		75.00
James Russell, Young Co-op.		55.35
John Whyte, Bulyea		52.25
Ava Quibell, Conquest		51.00
J. H. Francis, Sunny South		50.40
E. J. Wakeham		50.16
Hugh Pick, Farmers' Cause Co-op., Gravelbourg		50.00
Wm. Drysdale, Conquest		50.00
A. H. Thompson, Boharm		50.00
T. W. Poyser, Stony Beach		50.00
W. J. Newman, Belleplaine		40.00

"Come Again Next Year"

Nothing can be more encouraging to anyone who has in hand a scheme of such magnitude as this than to feel they have behind them the sincere sympathy of those on whom, after all, the success of the scheme mainly depends. That the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan as a whole are in full sympathy with this scheme has been abundantly made manifest in the course of correspondence. "I am sending you my little mite; I wish it was twice as much," "I am enclosing herewith my contribution to the Patriotic Acre Fund, and if necessary come again next year." These are a fair sample of many communications received at the Central office and they make one feel that the cause is worth working for. The position up to date is as follows:—The number of acres promised is 4,640; over 16,000 bushels of grain have been actually contributed and also more than \$2,700 in cash. It will thus be seen that the fund is going to be a splendid success.

S. W. Y.

CENTRAL BOARD MEETS

A meeting of the board of directors of the Association was held at Regina, November 18 and 19.

The organization and educational work of the Association was fully dealt with and as intimated previously on this page, the re-arrangement of the province into organization districts was gone very thoroughly into. The secretary presented data fully establishing the enormous disparity in size, railway mileage, population, number of locals, etc., of the various districts according to the old division. It was the unanimous opinion of the board that the province should be re-arranged into organization districts with a view to securing reasonable uniformity so that the arrangement might be permanent and that district maps of the province might be published.

The new arrangement gives the province the same number of districts as before. Old districts Nos. 5 and 6 have now become district 5 and a new district has been created south west of Saskatoon, which has been given No. 6. Districts 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been greatly enlarged as has also district No. 8, while districts 13, 14, 15 and 16 have been much reduced in size.

This year's district conventions must be held according to the old district boundaries and the present district directors, but because of the re-arrangement it will not be feasible for the district conventions this year to select their nominee for district director for next year

as is provided by the constitution. The delegates from the various districts according to the new boundaries will have to nominate their respective district directors at the annual convention, probably for the last time this year.

The board of directors decided definitely on a plan for the raising of capital for the establishment of wholesale importing and distribution centres for the activities of the trading department, and a vigorous campaign for this purpose is about to be launched.

A map will be published and sent to every local showing the outline of the new organization districts in plenty of time for all to be familiar with the boundaries before the annual meeting in February.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Central Secretary.

ANNUAL CONVENTION AT
SASKATOON

At the last meeting of the board of directors the question of where the next annual convention should be held was decided. There were invitations from Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon. The secretary pointed out that it is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to hold the convention at any other point than that at which the head office is situated, but after due consideration it was decided to hold the next convention on February 15, 16 and 17 in Saskatoon.

J. B. M.

CAR ORDER BOOK

Central Secretary:—In The Guide of November 10 you answered a query with reference to car distribution. Here is another, altho somewhat different. An answer from you would be greatly appreciated as probably similar proceedings occur at other shipping points.

In the neighborhood in which the writer resides there is a farm of about two and one half sections jointly owned and farmed by a firm of three persons. Two of these reside in and are citizens of the United States. The third lives on the farm, managing and superintending the work. Every season the names of these three persons are placed on the car order book, nearly always in succession, thereby securing three cars to take out the grain from one farm notwithstanding the names of many other applicants are on the book and may have to wait some weeks for a car.

Is this proceeding legal? If not, what steps should be taken to protect the rights of other and smaller shippers. Three or four cars in a week or ten days is all we usually get at our shipping point.

W. J. H.

Answer:—The specific case recited by you is one involving a phase of the car distribution regulations which is capable of some abuse without the actual violation of any legal regulations. The three partners having joint ownership in grain are each entitled to sign the car order book, provided amongst them they have three or more car loads of grain for shipment. Nationality has no bearing on the question, nor has the fact that the grain is owned in partnership. I cannot see that the rights of smaller shippers are violated in this manner.

Instead of the three partners farming two and one half sections of land there might be ten farmers each farming one quarter section of this land in which case the entire ten might sign the car order book and of course if they chose to do so might sign it consecutively. The car order book regulation does not purpose to make distribution of cars according to farms or the size of farms, but according to farmers desiring to use the cars for the shipment of their own grain.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

FOR FREE WHEAT

The following is a copy of a resolution passed at our last meeting on the motion of E. J. Davis, seconded by B. J. Schamahon: "Resolved, that the members of the Truax Local do hereby affirm they are in favor of the removal of existing tax, and that our grain be allowed free access to the markets of the United States."

A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to Sir R. L. Borden.

A. G. RANDALL,
Sec., Truax Local.

AN EDUCATIONAL POSTER

The Grain Growers of Dunkirk, Saskatchewan, in putting out a large poster advertising a patriotic concert and dance to be held Friday, November 26, in the Dunkirk schoolhouse, have demonstrated the feasibility of coupling with this kind of advertising the loftiest of educational propaganda. At the foot of the poster is the following quotation:—

"God give us men: a time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,

Men who possess opinions and a will,

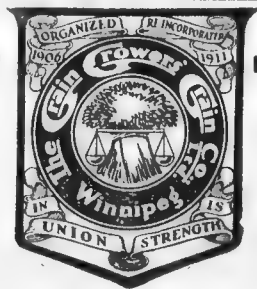
Men who have honor, men who will not lie.

Men who can stand before a demagogue

And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;

Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty, and in private thinking."

Prices
ON
SLOOP
SLEIGHS

Our Sleighs advertised in The Guide a couple of weeks ago sold so fast that our first order with the manufacturer was more than doubled, but still does not meet the demand. Now we find that it is impossible to get another supply, except at an advance in price. G.G.G. SLOOP SLEIGHS are made from selected material and properly put together. They weigh 600 lbs. and ship as second class freight.

Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg now are:

2x4½x7½x6 ft. 6 inches (with steel shoes)

\$27.00

2½x4½x7½x6 ft. 6 inches (with steel shoes)

\$28.00

2½x4½x7½x6 ft. 8 inches (with cast shoes)

\$29.00

The
Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Branches at REGINA, Sask.
CALGARY, Alta.

OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner .. . Edmonton
 President—James Speakman .. . Penhold
 Vice-Presidents—
 El. W. Woods .. . Carstairs
 S. S. Dunham .. . Lethbridge
 Rice Sheppard .. . Edmonton
 W. D. Trege .. . Gleichen
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge .. . Calgary

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Official Circular No. 16

The following are the amendments to the constitution to come before our eighth annual convention in January next, and in regard to which your careful consideration is requested. The changes and additions to the wording of the present constitution are in black faced type.

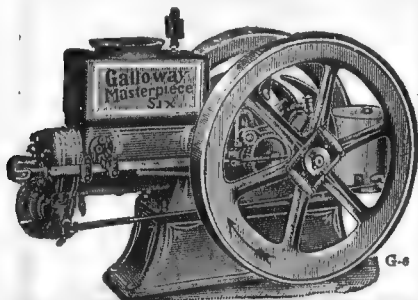
The following amendments are recommended by the executive committee appointed by the board of directors:—

To the objects of the Association add a clause "G" to read:—

"To make any business arrangements and to exercise any power of trade as the executive may deem advisable when authorized by act of the Legislature or Parliament, provided nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing the executive to engage directly in any commercial business."

Section 4 amended to read:—

"(a) The Association shall be governed



GET MY PRICE

WAIT DON'T BUY a Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1916 improvements. **IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE** We give you more power for less money because quality is our watchword and volume our motto. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL, ACTUAL COST OF LABOR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece Six and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and alike, made by the thousands on automatic machinery.

Sold to you direct for less money than engines no better and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash. Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece Six in a perfect stream. **WHY? Because we give**

More Power For Less Money than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts as not impractical college professors; have long stroke, large bore; heavy and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service.

When you buy a horse you don't want a Chevrolet pony. You want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job.

Don't Get Fooled By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strain demand.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd.
 Dept. 11. Winnipeg, Manitoba

SEED OATS WANTED

We buy Timothy, flax and all seed grains. We want a large quantity of good seed oats. Mail large, representative samples.

GARDEN SEEDS

We are direct importers and carry a big selection of good fresh seeds.

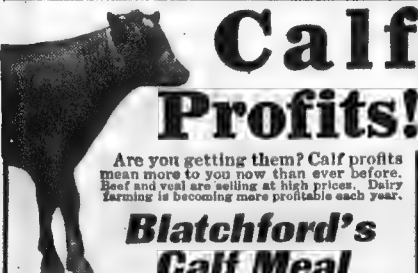
NURSERY STOCK

20,000 White Ash, 7 ft. to 10 ft. for spring delivery. Order early.

GROWERS' GUIDE

Write us for Murray's 1916 Growers' Guide and Nursery Catalog

J. J. MURRAY & CO.
 SEEDS EDMONTON, ALTA.



Calf Profits!

Are you getting them? Calf profits mean more to you now than ever before. Beef and veal are selling at high prices. Dairy farming is becoming more profitable each year.

Blatchford's Calf Meal

has been known since the year 1875 as the complete milk substitute. Cost less than half as much as milk—prevents scouring—promotes early maturity. Sold by dealers or direct from the maker.

Write for New Data See actual figures showing you how to increase your calf profits. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 7509, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

by the annual convention, to be held in the last half of January of each year, composed of the officers of the Association and of delegates, etc., etc. (as now).

"(b) No person shall be a member of the convention who is not a paid up member of the Association."

Section 5 (d) amended to read:—

"To elect by ballot from the officers and duly accredited delegates present at the convention, the board of directors, consisting of president and four vice-presidents, who shall be elected by the whole convention, and directors for the federal constituencies as provided by by-law. And to elect an auditor who must be a chartered accountant. All officers shall hold office till their successors are elected, and shall be pledged to the Initiative, Referendum and Recall."

Section 5 (e) amended to read:—

"To decide any new business brought before the convention by the board of directors or by any union in good standing. No resolution from any union shall be submitted to the convention unless it has been sent to the general secretary in writing on or before the 1st of December previously, properly signed by the president and secretary of the union. The date stamp on the envelope shall be final evidence as to when mailed."

NOTE—Pandora Union, No. 472, desire to amend section 5 (e) to read November 15 instead of December 1.

NOTE—Sunnyvale Union, No. 420, desire to amend section 5 (e) to read September 1.

Section 9 to read:—

"The board of directors shall hold such meetings during each year as the president or any three of the directors may consider necessary. They shall appoint and fix the remuneration of a secretary and a treasurer, who may or may not be directors, and delegate to each such duties and powers as it may see fit, not inconsistent with this constitution and by-laws, provided that it shall be competent for one person to hold both of these offices."

"It shall be the duty of the board of directors to give effect to the resolutions of the convention and enlarge the organization, either by their own action or thru the executive, or thru sub-committees appointed by the directors."

"Any vacancy on the board of directors during the year shall be filled by the directors at the next meeting of the board."

It is recommended that the last clause of this section be rescinded. The clause reads:—

"All presidents of the Association shall on retiring from their office as president, be appointed honorary presidents of the Association."

Section 10 to have sub-section (b) added to it:—

"(a) The executive of the Association shall consist of the president, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer. They shall attend to the general current work of the Association and to such business as may be referred to them by the convention or the board of directors."

"(b) The executive may make rules and regulations for the proper management of the Association's affairs and business as it may deem expedient, not inconsistent with this constitution, and amend or repeal the same, and may from time to time delegate such powers and duties to local boards as it may deem advisable."

Section 16 (b) amended to read:—

"A member can be transferred for the current year in any union he may designate, upon surrender of proper credentials signed by the president and secretary of his union, but before such credential can be issued, the member requiring same must have a receipt showing that all dues and assessments owing by him to that union have been fully paid up."

Section 18 to have sub-section (b) added:—

"(a) A union may be organized by at least ten qualified persons applying to a union or organizer to be so organized, on receipt of which application the union or organizer shall proceed to effect such organization and make due report thereof to the Association; or, not less than ten persons as aforesaid may assemble of their own accord and proceed to organize themselves into a union by subscribing to this constitution, electing officers therein provided for, and making due report thereof to the Association."

selves into a union by subscribing to this constitution, electing officers therein provided and making due report thereof to the Association.

"(b) The annual membership fee, on whatever date paid, covers the current year from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and all renewals become due on the 1st of January of the next year."

Section 26. The last two lines amended to read:—

"In accordance with section 5 (e) such circular to be mailed not later than December 15 in each year."

NOTE—(If the Pandora Union amendment to 5 (e) is adopted, this clause in section 26 could be made to read one or two weeks earlier also, as from two to three weeks is sufficient time to have the necessary printing attended to).

Section 33 amended to read:—

"(a) Any union desiring to introduce any amendment to the constitution shall submit a draft thereof to the secretary not later than the 1st of December previous to the annual meeting and the secretary shall communicate same to each union by circular letter not later than December 15 of the same year."

"(b) Any amendment offered by a union to such proposed amendment to the constitution may be submitted to the convention by being sent in writing signed by the president and secretary of such union, to the secretary of the Association before the opening of the convention and after being approved by the resolution committee."

"(c) Any addition or amendment to the constitution shall require a three-fifths vote of the members present at the annual meeting to pass."

Women's Section

It will also be necessary to pass some special amendments to cover the activities and work of our Women's Auxiliaries who were organized at the convention last year. At the present time members of the Women's Auxiliaries are paying the same membership fee as men, namely, \$1.00 per year, but the first clause of section 14 still stands in our constitution, and as a result some confusion has arisen. I think all will agree that in the interests of everyone concerned, the regulations under which women may become members of the U.F.A. should be standardized and the following recommendations have been passed upon and unanimously recommended to our convention by the provincial board of directors of our Women's Auxiliaries:—

1. Rescind the first clause of section 14, U.F.A. constitution, dealing with the admission of women to membership on family ticket.

Insert a women's section with clauses as follows:—

1. Women shall have the same standing in the Association as men.

2. A local unit or women's club under this section may be organized by not less than five interested persons applying to a union or organizer to be so organized. On receipt of such application, the union or organizer shall proceed to effect such organization and make due report thereof to the Association; or, not less than five persons as aforesaid may assemble of their own accord and proceed to organize themselves into the local unit or women's club by subscribing to this constitution, electing the officers therein provided for, and making due report thereof to the Association.

3. At the annual convention the women delegates may meet in the general meeting, or separately as they see fit.

4. Such separate meeting may be called the women's section and it shall have power to elect a board composed of such officers as it may see fit.

These are all the amendments received to date and as the time limit for sending in amendments expired on November 15, no new amendments can be accepted. Under section 33 (a) of the constitution as it stands at present, any union may submit any amendment to any of the above amendments, which must be submitted to the convention, provided that such amendment is sent in on the usual

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin .. . Ranfurly
 Edmonton—George Long .. . Namsa
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery .. . Strome
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan .. . Cowley
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop .. . Beddington
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham .. . Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks .. . Jenner

form, properly signed by the president and secretary of the union.

Yours fraternally,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 Provincial Secretary.

PIG FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

A novel contribution to the Patriotic Fund takes the form of a registered Duroc Jersey boar belonging to S. R. Davies, Ponoka, Alta., which will be sold and the proceeds donated to this very worthy cause. The boar is two and a half years old, was bred by John Maurer, Clive, Alta., out of "Canadian Girl" by "Alexander." This is sufficient guarantee that his breeding is right. The sale will be by auction at Ponoka at 2 p.m. on Saturday, December 4, and should be well attended.

A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

When forwarding \$40.00 membership dues a week or so ago, Geo. Rogers, secretary of Carstairs Union, No. 382, reports that owing to the extremely busy harvest season they have been unable to hold meetings for the past three months. He states that the harvest is good everywhere in that district and there is still much threshing to be done.

SOCIABILITY

At a meeting of the Edson Local Union, No. 712, held on November 5, it was decided to hold, during the winter months, social evenings at the homes of fellow members in the various districts covered by our organization. The social evening during the month of December will be held at the home of J. Leyden, the N.W. quarter of 17-53-W. of 5th, on Friday evening, December 10, and all members are cordially invited. Married homesteaders will provide refreshments and bachelors are to provide candy and fruit. A collection for the Patriotic Fund will be taken up at each of these social evenings.

GRAND MEADOW DOING WELL

On November 13 we received \$6.00 membership dues from Louis Fleming, secretary of Grand Meadow Union, No. 628, who reported that the union has now forty-eight paid up members and that there is every prospect of doing good business this winter.

BUSY THRESHING

Herbert T. Wilson, secretary of Dunmore Local, No. 724, reports that for three months prior to November 6 no meetings were held owing to the busy harvest season, and on that date only eight members turned up. However, it is hoped that by the time of the next meeting, November 27, threshing will be over and there will be a large attendance. The union has ordered two carloads of coal. Donations to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds will be asked for at the next meeting, and the secretary is trying to secure some good speakers for the occasion.

PLENTY TO DO

In reference to circular No. 14 and the articles to be written on the various matters mentioned therein, it has been decided to make this an even bigger thing than we at first proposed. The larger scope of the work will necessitate more time to prepare it and the bulk of these papers will probably not be available until after our convention. This will perhaps be an advantage rather than otherwise, since with the heavy crops and the work season running so late into the year, few of our unions have as yet resumed their regular meetings. If our unions do their work thoroughly a vast amount of work is piled up for them between now and the convention without any additional matter other than the holding of their annual meeting with consideration of reports and election of officers for their local union, and the consideration of resolutions and amendments for the annual convention, also the electing of delegates thereto.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PROVENCHER DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Provencher District convention, held in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, November 24, was well attended by delegates from the different branches in that constituency.

It was moved by A. Dryden, of Union Point, seconded by Jas. Scott, of Dominion City, and carried with considerable enthusiasm, "That this convention places itself on record, unanimously endorsing the stand taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in its demand on the Dominion government for immediate steps being taken to secure free wheat and the extension of wider marketing facilities with the South."

The convention was called to organize more systematically and form new branches in the south-eastern district of Manitoba of the Grain Growers' Association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: C. H. Gilman, Morris, president; E. E. Foley, Carey, vice-president; T. C. Buckland, Otterburne, secretary-treasurer. The election of a director to represent Provencher District on the Central board resulted in the election of T. W. Knowles, of Emerson.

The convention was favored with a very instructive address on organization by R. C. Henders, president of the association, followed by a most interesting account, by Mrs. J. S. Wood, of what the Oakville's Women's Auxiliary to the Grain Growers is accomplishing in the way of social betterment and educational features.

Mr. Henders emphasized the fact that the questions that would be discussed at the next Brandon convention, to be held on January 5, 6 and 7, were the most important in the history of the Grain Growers' movement, and would have far-reaching effects on the prosperity of every western farmer, and said it was the duty of every local association to send a full delegation to this forth-coming convention.

BRANDON DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Brandon district held a very successful district meeting on Tuesday, November 23, which was exceptionally well attended by representatives from the branches in that constituency. W. H. English, director for this constituency, was present, and addressed the meeting on the live questions of the day to the farmers. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, spoke on economic questions, co-operative buying and selling, rural credit, grading of grain, and the work of the association as outlined for the winter season.

Mrs. English, of Harding, touched briefly on the question of farmers' wives becoming a part of the movement, and taking their share in developing the social and economic side of farm life, and showed how the association could be made helpful to the women on the farm.

Other delegates taking part were J. Allen, of Forrest, who told of the success of their co-operative work in handling carloads of coal, twine, apples, seed, etc., and maintaining a fund from the margin allowed on the handling of these commodities; John Crawford, Chater, who spoke along the same line, as did Jas. Morton, of Two Creeks, and Mr. Butcher, of Kenton.

The "Free Wheat" question was a live topic at the meeting, and the following resolution was passed: "That this convention would strongly urge upon the Dominion government the necessity for a prompt removal of the duty on wheat and wheat products coming from the United States, in order that similar products might enter the United States free of duty."

The matter of the grading of wheat was freely discussed, and the suggestion was made that a permanent survey bureau, similar in outline to that at Minneapolis, would amend matters.

KEYES BRANCH

The secretary of Keyes reports that they have now sixty-one paid up members for 1915. An increase in membership means a stronger organization and more activity among the members.

PILOT MOUND PATRIOTIC MEETING

The farmers in the Pilot Mound district held their meeting last week to receive the returns for the canvas of the Patriotic Acre scheme. There was a good attendance, and with good speakers a very enthusiastic meeting was held. J. L. Brown, who is the director of No. 2 District, presided. R. C. Henders, president of the association, was present, and gave an address, as did also the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers of the town. All spoke commending the action of the Grain Growers' Association in giving of their substance for the relief of suffering caused by the war. Over \$1,000 in value was donated between the wheat contributed and cash handed in. Some of the ladies had contributed quilts, fruit, etc., which were sold by auction, and in this way netted a good sum.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

The branches of the Grain Growers' Association in the new district north of Winnipeg are composed largely of homesteaders who have to depend on account of circumstances for their livelihood this winter on the sale of cord wood. Here is an opportunity for the Grain Growers of the prairie who burn wood for fuel to help their fellow Grain Growers and also help themselves in securing their winter's wood. It also affords an opportunity to manifest the true principles of co-operation. Any one wanting wood write to this office or to H. F. Danielson, district representative of the department of agriculture, Arborg P.O., Man., and have the wood shipped direct from point of shipment to destination, thus saving two local freight rates. Wood can be secured on either the C.P.R. or C.N.R.

ANOTHER STRONG ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Minto Association in remitting states:—"Enclosed find \$51.75, being your share of dues for sixty-nine members of the Minto Grain Growers' Association. Kindly send receipt in time for our annual meeting which we are having the coming week."

A SUCCESSFUL FARM LABORER

The following letter to the Central secretary from one of the "Farm Help" brought to Manitoba from the old country thru the "assisted fare" scheme of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, is an illustration of the result of that movement. Out of the 250 odd laborers brought to Manitoba in this scheme the larger number of them have made good and become useful citizens, altho there have been a few blanks.

Dear Sir:—It is more than a year now since I wrote to you and asked you to find me a job by the month and you replied giving me the advice to stay on with my employer for another year. I took your advice and I am very pleased today for taking your advice, because I got on well with Mr. and Mrs. — in the two years and two months that I worked for them and now I have bought a quarter section of land for myself alongside my employer who has the other three quarters of the section. And now about myself. I am going thru the experience of bachelor life as I came to live on my own place on October 10. Of course I don't feel so lonely as I thought I would and I will have to walk very steady for awhile and mind my own business and not others' business. Well, that's all I am going to say until I see how I am going to get on with my farm. If Mr. — ever sends to you again for a man I hope you will give him a good one as he is a good Scotchman himself and Mrs. — both of them can't be beat in this township. I hope to hear from you, I am, etc."

—P.O.

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Principal



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ENROLL ANY TIME

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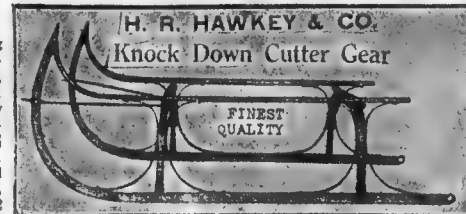
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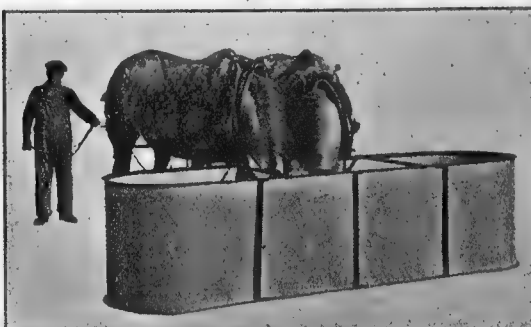
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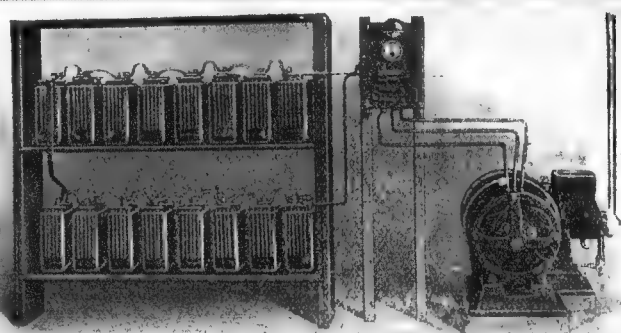
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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN TWO SECTIONS G.G.A.

The Avonlea Club is taking up a profitable line of work as evidenced by a report from the secretary, Mrs. Holland. She states that the club members intend to co-operate with the Grain Growers' Local in outlining the work for the winter. With such a step, with interesting meetings planned, concerts, plays and lectures arranged for, the community will spend a pleasant winter. Books on different interesting subjects are to be purchased and studied for discussion at the winter meetings. The club has a membership of thirty and the secretary states that the meetings continue to be very interesting. They are planning to give a supper to increase the funds and incidentally provide a great amount of fun. At their October meeting Mrs. Cathro was appointed president in the place of Mrs. Huggard, who had resigned. Mrs. Drope assumed the position of director, left vacant when Mrs. Cathro took the president's chair. "The place of the Church in the Rural Community" was the subject of the October meeting. Mrs. Drope prepared an excellent paper on the topic.

EACH TO HER OWN ABILITIES

Idaleen members are busy at Red Cross work and have decided to knit and sew as suits the members individually. Mrs. Fleming was the hostess at a meeting held in September. The subject chosen for discussion was "Community Building" and was ably led by Mrs. McGregor. The need for people in rural communities to work together was emphasized, and in order that independence for farming as a profession should be created people must lose some of their superfluous independence; they must also provide recreation as well as remuneration.

A dainty lunch was served and the meeting proved interesting altho many members were absent because of the busy season.

DOING EXTENSIVE RED CROSS WORK

Mrs. J. H. Smith, secretary of the Caledonia W.G.G.A., writes that their club has sent a case of supplies to the Red Cross Society and has another case ready to send. Their October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Smith and was spent in discussion of Red Cross work. Mrs. Hubbs and Mrs. Gates were the mover and seconder of a resolution that the club contribute fifty dollars for the purpose of installing a bed in the Saskatchewan Hospital at the front. The club is to be congratulated upon the splendid way that they are showing their interest in the cause so dear to the hearts of all patriots.

HELPING NEEDY AT HOME

A welcome report was received from the Sunny South Women Grain Growers' who have not reported for some time. They have a membership of twenty-five, a splendid number for jolly interesting meetings. The members are interested in philanthropic work and have sent clothing to a large family that has awakened their sympathies. Miss M. Brooks, the secretary, writes that a special all day session will be arranged for in order that the members may sew for the family mentioned.

HAVE APPLIED FOR LIBRARY

Mrs. Frith, of the Success Women Grain Growers, writes that their club has applied for a circulating library. She states that they have been holding ten cent teas at their meetings in order to raise funds. Anyone who wishes to come pays ten cents and they have been able to obtain even as much as \$2.50 at a single tea. The members did not meet so frequently during the busy season, but did sewing and knitting at home for the Red Cross work that they are so deeply interested in.

CLUB PROMOTES SOCIABILITY

A pleasing report comes from the Fortune Women Grain Growers. Their secretary, Mrs. Javens, Rosetown, writes

that the meetings are a very good thing for the district, as without them the neighbor women would not see each other very often. The club enables them to get better acquainted and they feel that profit is acquired from the interesting papers read at the meetings. A recent meeting of their club was held at the home of Mrs. Balls. Eleven women were present. The topic, "Canning and Preserving," was led by Mrs. Auld. A reading was given by Mrs. McIntosh. The members are interested in the government travelling libraries and wish to obtain one. The secretary has sent to the provincial secretary an excellent paper by Mrs. Brookbank on "Home Nursing," which may be obtained by other clubs who are interested in the subject.

DISCUSS DISCIPLINE

Mrs. Sparrow, secretary of the Woodlawn Women Grain Growers, reports: Our October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Thornton Turner. The president and vice-president being absent, Mrs. Mile conducted the meeting. A paper was read on "Uses and Abuses of Discipline," which gave a pleasing account of how the Montessori schools are conducted and of hints that mothers may glean from them in regard to teaching thru play. A spirited discussion followed, including the relating of experiences met with in trying to impart vital truths to inquiring children. The consensus of opinion seemed to be: Tell a little of the truth as soon as children become inquisitive, a little at a time, and never an untruth, a most important matter being to be always most careful in keeping the confidence of the children. Another paper followed, given by Miss Stocking, on "Courtesy in the Home" and seemed to fit beautifully with the discussion on discipline. We were reminded that courtesy is only the outward expression of a sympathetic and understanding heart. During the social hour it was arranged to have a special Harvest Home Thanksgiving service and it was arranged that the members gather on a certain evening and decorate the school house. The meeting dispersed after the hostess had served a most appetizing lunch.

MORE YEAR BOOKS

We wish to remind our members that there are still on hand many copies for sale of the helpful Year Book of the Women's Section of the G.G.A. It contains much information that will assist in making the meetings interesting and cause the club to be the most powerful factor of community life. Copies may be obtained at five cents apiece from Erma Stocking, provincial secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Delisle, Sask.

HAVE COMMITTEES WELL ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking:—I must admit that I am somewhat dilatory in sending you a report of our August meeting, that was held at my home. Sixteen members were present and several visitors. Reports were given by the suffrage, temperance and press committees.

The topic for the afternoon was "The Care of Children," two of the members giving papers on the subject. I am enclosing one of the papers. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the hostess.

We were unable to have a meeting in September, but our October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Love, on October 15. Because of the busy season the attendance was smaller than usual, but all the same we had a very interesting meeting. The committee for visiting the sick reported eight visits. A new committee was appointed for a further three months.

One of our members gave an address on the "Care of Children," which was well appreciated. A decision was made to hold our meetings in the school house during the winter months, it being more central for the members. The next meeting is to be devoted to business, that is, to buy co-operatively our groceries. We have already sent for flour and apples. At the conclusion of the October meeting

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our hostess served a dainty lunch and a vote of thanks was tendered to her.

EDITH TAYLOR,

Sec'y Eyebrow W.G.G.A.

Co-operative buying and selling should be in the plan of work of every club and we are pleased that Eyebrow members are aware that the business of buying will make less drain on the household funds when co-operation is resorted to. We welcome all papers sent to us and will be pleased to copy them for the use of other clubs.

E. A. S.

RED CROSS AND LIBRARY WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Laura Women Grain Growers held their meeting in the church at Laura on November 4. Nine members were present. The president, Mrs. Jefferson, opened the meeting, and Miss F. Douglas was asked to act as secretary until the return of Miss Johnston.

The members decided to reserve five dollars of the proceeds of the Red Cross booth, held in connection with a fowl supper in Laura, and use that amount of money to send for cotton and yarn to be made up for the soldiers.

It was decided to consult with the members of the men's section of the local regarding collecting money for a ward in the hospital at the front that is being established by Saskatchewan. It was decided also that a light lunch be served at the combined meeting.

It was moved that the secretary send away the work that is now finished to the Red Cross Society and that she write to see what could be done in getting a free library.

FLORENCE DOUGLAS,

Sec'y Laura W.G.G.A.

We want more just such reports from our clubs, showing so much energy in giving comfort to the wounded manhood of our country.

E. A. S.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Will you kindly oblige me with information about district conventions or district meetings, and whether or not we are supposed to send a delegate to that meeting. I see in the directory only two women's sections in this district and I should like to know whether it is the district meeting which the G.G. all attend or a special for women's sections and also whether we are supposed to report or not.

I hope to bring the question of pennants before the next meeting, so that Avonlea may be represented by one at the next convention.

The Avonlea women's section have over thirty members and scarcely a meeting passes without a new member. Our next meeting is on November 19, when we expect to listen to a good debate and music.

MRS. H. M. CATHRO,

Pres. Avonlea W.S.G.,

District 2.

It is a matter of much encouragement to receive a letter showing so much interest in the Association apart from the work of the local club. We wish as many women's sections as possible to be represented at the district convention; firstly, because of the information that the delegates can bring back regarding the work that the Association as a whole is taking up. There are resolutions, addresses and reports given at these meetings that are of decided educative value and that tend to connect more closely the Associations in each district. Secondly, but not less in importance is the impetus that women delegates to district meetings can give to the organization work of the women's section. Delegates can impress upon the men the necessity of bringing into their locals women members and forming women's sections to bring the greatest good to their community. Keep watch for dates of the conventions and try to be present even tho you may not be sent as a delegate.

ERMA STOCKING, Sec'y.

A CORRECTION

Dear Editor:—In your issue of October 20, in the department of Farm Women's Clubs, a poem, the W.G.G.A. Slogan, was published. In the fourth verse a mistake has occurred in the printing. The word that appears as "blasted" in that verse should be "blatant." Would you kindly mention this correction and oblige.

Yours truly,

WISETON W.G.G.A.

GOLD DUST

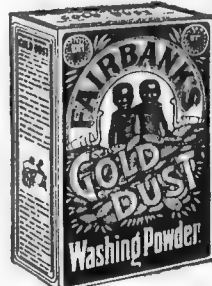
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With the "IDEAL" in the kitchen, your wife will save herself all the disagreeable part of home cooking—standing before the hot stove and constantly watching and stirring to prevent things from being burnt.

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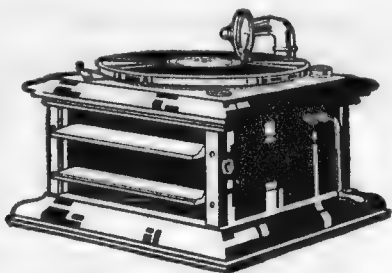
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The Talking Machine

Something like twenty-four years ago six people gathered about a table in a little hotel in southern Manitoba and listened ecstatically thru rubber tubes to the first commercial talking machine. The favorite selection ran something like this:

"And the old brindled ox, that he raised from a calf,
And taught him to haw and to gee,
The farmers all say is beginning to laugh
Just like his old master Magee."

The whole gist of this classical selection was not gathered in one hearing, as many of the softer words were almost drowned in the rasping of the machinery, but after plugging one's ears with the little rubber bulbs as often as one could afford a nickel for the privilege, the story was gradually pieced together.

This was not the first talking machine in existence, tho it was the first to be put to commercial use. While the invention of the phonograph is generally credited to Thomas Edison, it is claimed by some that the underlying principle of the phonograph, the recording of sound waves on a metal disc, was discovered some years earlier by a German scientist. However that may be, it is certain that Edison was the first to embody this principle in a machine which could be put to commercial use. Edison's own account of his experiments in this direction is interesting.

Earliest Experiments of Inventor

"I was experimenting," he says, "on an automatic method of recording telegraph messages on a disc of paper laid on a revolving platen, exactly the same as the disc talking-machine of to-day. The platen had a spiral groove on its surface, like the disc. Over this was placed a circular disc of paper; an electromagnet with the embossing point connected to an arm traveled over the disc, and any signals given thru the magnets were embossed on the disc of paper. If this disc was removed from the machine and put on a similar machine provided with a contact point, the embossed record would cause the signals to be repeated into another wire. The ordinary speed of telegraphic signals is thirty-five to forty words a minute, but with this machine several hundreds words were possible.

"From my experiments on the telephone, I knew of the power of a diaphragm to take up sound vibrations, as I had made a little toy which, when you recited loudly in the funnel, would work a pawl connected to the diaphragm, and this, engaging a ratchet-wheel, served to give continuous rotation to a pulley. This pulley was connected by a cord to a little paper toy representing a man sawing wood. Hence, if one shouted, 'Mary had a little lamb,' etc., the paper man would start sawing wood. I reached the conclusion that if I could record the movements of the diaphragm properly, I could cause such a record to reproduce the original movements imparted to the diaphragm by the voice, and thus succeed in recording and reproducing the human voice."

From this it will be seen that the instrument which suggested the phonograph to Edison had a flat disc as have all the finest machines of today. Yet from reasons of economy, when he made his first machine he used a cylinder instead of a disc, being anxious that the instrument should be within the reach of the many rather than the few. His faith in his invention was almost shaken by the complete success of the first model. He says of it:

The First Machine With Cylinder Record

"Instead of using a disc, I designed a little machine using a cylinder provided with grooves around the surface. Over this was to be placed tinfoil, which easily received and recorded the movements of the diaphragm. A sketch was made, and the piecework price, \$18, was marked on the sketch. I was in

the habit of marking the price I would pay on each sketch. If the workman lost, I would pay him regular wages; if he made more than the wages, he kept it. The workman who got the sketch was John Kruesi. I didn't have much faith that it would work, expecting that I might possibly hear a word or so that would give hope of a future for the idea. Kruesi, when he had nearly finished it, asked what it was for. I told him I was going to record talking, and then have the machine talk back. He thought it absurd. However, it was finished; the foil was put on. I then shouted, 'Mary had a little lamb,' etc. I adjusted the reproducer, and the machine reproduced it perfectly. I was never so taken aback in my life. Everybody was astonished. I was always afraid of things that worked the first time. Long experience proved there were great drawbacks found generally before they could be made commercial; but here was something there was no doubt of."

Shortly after the invention of the Edison phonograph in 1877, Sumner Tainter and Professor Alexander Bell introduced engraving on wax, and about the same time Emil Berliner conceived the idea of engraving on a flat plate instead of a cylinder. After this for many years there were two distinct types of machines, the cylinder and disc, but within the last four years the cylinder has practically fallen into disuse. All the modern machines are made with discs, the only fundamental difference being in the point used in reproducing. In one type of machine a steel point is used and in the other a diamond point. Very melodious instruments are to be found in both, and each have their votaries among musical people.

The early machine with the rubber tubes to carry the sound to the listener was succeeded in due time by the horn machine, which blared forth its music to all and sundry who cared to listen, and many who didn't. There was an unnatural hollowiness about the sound produced by these early talking machines, which offended people with a real feeling for music. And the enunciation was very bad. In a bad selection the sound blended into one great volume of noise, in which the notes produced by the different instruments were indistinguishable.

Introduction of Sounding Chamber

It is some years since the horn was superseded by the sounding chamber, which has the effect of enunciating each sound distinctly so that the different instruments comprising a band or orchestra can be followed without effort. In contradiction of the theory that good goods are always done up in small parcels, in the talking machine there is a very noticeable improvement in the tone quality as the sounding chamber is increased in size. As the whole instrument is usually enlarged proportionately with the increase in size of this part it is a pretty general rule that the larger the instrument the finer the tone production.

The gap between the soft melodious notes of the modern instrument and the rasping grind of the first machine put upon the market is hardly wider than that between the selection produced on those early instruments, and the numbers which are available by the owner of a talking-machine today. Farmer McGee and other crude songs, bellowed into the recorder so that none of the vibrations might be missed have had to make way for the productions of Caruso, Farrar, Gluck, McCormack, Melba, Schumann-Heink, and other artists of world-fame, who have been glad to perpetuate their melodious voices thru the instrumentality of the talking machine.

Mr. Barnes—"Didn't you think that the soprano sang 'The Mistakes of My Life Have Been Many' with a good deal of pathos this evening?"

Mrs. Barnes—"There is no reason why she shouldn't; she's been married three times."

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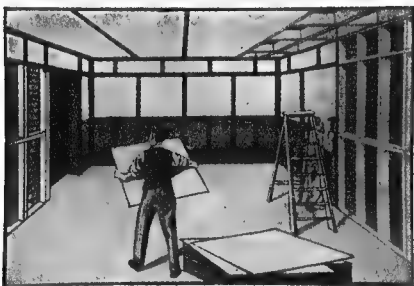
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The Larger Family

By J. S. Woodsworth
Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

VI.—A Farm School—Wanted or Not Wanted

Last month we told of the Souris experiment in community co-operation.

At the citizens' meeting at which the welfare of the boys and young men was discussed, the whole educational system came under review. One suggestion that was made—that of a farm school—is worthy of a wider discussion. A thoughtful and successful farmer declares it quite practicable, so we are safe in passing it on.

The conditions in and about Souris are perhaps typical of our older and more prosperous English communities. A number of men who were formerly engaged in farming have either gotten tired of it or been so successful that they could afford to retire. So they have moved into town. Some are in business; some retain a financial interest in the farm. The children are growing up in town. Their parents are well-to-do and they have every opportunity. And yet many of them are lacking in ambition; some are going wrong; practically none are going back to the farm.

I said they had every opportunity—everyone thinks they have. Their parents are anxious to give them a better chance than they themselves had. And yet perhaps the greatest opportunities are being denied them.

The Prairie Town

After all what is there for a boy in a prairie town? There is the school—the school with books and more books; books on abstract subjects, books that if faithfully swallowed will enable the boy to become a school teacher. What an appetite for books school teachers do acquire!

But every boy isn't fitted to become a school teacher any more than he is fitted to become a musician. (There, now, my school teacher's frown is half gone). What then of the ninety and nine? Some who have ambition, and whose parents can afford it, go on to the university and into the professions. At present the majority of these go into law—a lawyer being, in the West, as some one has put it, a glorified real estate agent! (There now I have made another "break"—and lawyers are more dangerous enemies than school teachers).

The boys who have ambition, but whose parents cannot afford to send them to college, find business positions in the city.

And the remainder? A few find positions about town. But in most of our prairie towns there are few business openings and few industries. The majority of the boys then drift out into life untrained and destined to swell the ranks of the unskilled or the casuals. Not a few form careless or vicious habits.

Work Wanted

The lack of organized supervised recreation is a serious problem in many of our Western towns. The pool room and the moving picture show, the street corners and the unsupervised play around livery barns are not usually very elevating in their effects. The boy should have recreation, and recreation of a higher order than the average town affords. But more than recreation, he should have work—yes, W-O-R-K. That is the greatest opportunity which the town boy is denied. Of course there are in most homes some "chores" to do, but not infrequently the parents, in their mistaken kindness, do the chores themselves. And anyway who wants to do mere chores! It is work the boy craves—real work—a man's job.

In some cities the schools are attempting to meet the work needs of city boys by introducing technical training. They have carpenter shops and machine shops and shops in which a boy can gain a practical knowledge of any one of a score of trades. In a few cities the half-time method is adopted with the older boys. Half the day is spent on books and the other half in a factory, or, more frequently,



J. S. Woodsworth

one week is spent in school and the next week in the factory. With this arrangement one group of boys alternates with another group. Think of the advantages! The school teacher finds that the half-time boys do better work than the boys who give all their time to books. The employers pay more per hour to their half-time apprentices than to those who drudge all day long. The boys are getting

an education, earning their own living while they do it, and learning a trade into the bargain! And this plan actually costs the community less than the books-and-more-books plan.

But we don't want to set up machine shops in the schools of our little towns. Our little prairie towns haven't factories and don't need them. But is there not an idea here which we could work out?

Agriculture is, and will be, our basic industry. It is a good industry, too, and a profitable industry when the farmers have learned to "get what is coming to them"—and they will have learned this before their

sons are grown up! Why then should we not train a proportion of our boys to be farmers? Why should the schools of our country towns offer a training that drives away its own young people?

The need is acknowledged. How to meet the need is the problem. Agriculture cannot be taught from books. Experimental plots and school gardens are all very well, but they will not train boys to be farmers. Agricultural instructors supervising the efforts of country boys are doing excellent work. But they cannot help the particular group that we are considering.

It would not be satisfactory to apprentice school boys to farmers even under expert supervision.

A School Farm

Why not a school-farm or rather a farm-school. It would mean a separation of the boys from their parents, but with boys of a certain age a boarding-school has many advantages. As in our Indian industrial schools, the boys would spend part of the day at their books, part in practical work under expert supervision and part in well organized recreation. The value of their work would almost pay for their board. The additional expense involved would be returned to the community many times over in the increased production and higher grade of citizenship which would inevitably follow if the plan proved at all successful.

It is interesting to note that Mayor Waugh of Winnipeg has suggested something of this kind as a solution of some of our city problems. The mayor, who is not a mere visionary, points out that this is a good business proposition. In the case of the city, the additional financial outlay would be balanced by the saving of the large amount which is now required to purchase a school site in the city. The mayor is confident that many city parents perplexed about the education and future of their sons would welcome such a scheme. As for the boys, the success of many reform schools shows what an attraction farm life has for a group of growing boys.

But to return to the problem of the older boys in our little country towns. Is this scheme feasible? Would it work? Is any part of it good? Would you send your boy? If not, why not? If this scheme would not meet the needs, what alternate scheme would you suggest? Don't give a general criticism of the educational system, but tell us what to do for that gang of boys in Souris and for the similar group in a hundred towns between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

The recent movement for the re-organization of the schools of Saskatchewan makes this discussion a timely one.

Note.—Letters on the above subject should be addressed to J. S. Woodsworth, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.—Editor.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM
This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

A VALUABLE INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—Insurance against loss from fire, hail and other sources is generally regarded as a wise precaution even at considerable cost. But an assurance of fair treatment in buying and selling should be much more valuable, as we are exposed to risk whenever we do business. A reliable insurance covering such risks must then be well worth securing and properly maintaining. Before the advent of The Grain Growers' Grain Company we were practically at the mercy of the grain dealers and other middlemen, and their disposition was seldom kind. Since the establishment of this company against the strongest kind of opposition from these men they are inclined to be just and sometimes even generous in their deal-

ings. The cause for the change is very evident, and we plainly have the desired protection in the existence and continued operation of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. They have already secured it for us in the matter of lumber, coal, twine and other articles, and it is clearly in our interest to give this company all the business it can handle that they may be enabled to extend their valuable insurance to other lines of trade. This is all we are required to do to maintain and increase the value of this insurance, and it seems strange that the managers of our company have occasionally to remind us of the fact. Thanks to The G.G.G. Company, we can now get fair service from other sources, and inducements of one kind or another are held out to persuade us to transfer our pat-

ronage to other concerns. The inducements, in any case, cannot be very large, and if we ever feel inclined to accept them we should consider the probable consequences if such practices became general and charge the slight difference to our insurance account.

We get something beside the immediate service in placing business with our own company; we get nothing else from other concerns.

F. HOWELL

THE FUTURE OF THE NATION

Editor, Guide:—I wish the following part of a Globe editorial might be read by everyone. We cannot side-step the issue. We must move forward with other nations or we will imperil our very existence as a nation.

"With commendable promptness after the prohibition of the use of vodka in Russia came the virtual prohibition of the use of absinthe in France. The free social use of alcoholic beverages connotes much besides the drunkenness; over devotion to sports, to gambling, to frivolous social functions and much else that is worse than any of these things. Economically Russia will come out of the war practically unscathed and Germany's

recovery from her losses may be alarmingly rapid if her people continue voluntarily the self-denial now imposed on them by duress. How shall it be with the whole British Empire made up of far flung fragments scattered over every part of the ocean?

"The answer to this question must be as wide spread as the Empire. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will have to become sober; so will the oversea dominions; so will all the crown colonies; so will all the naval stations, trading posts, police headquarters; all the places even the minutest over which the British monarch reigns and the British government rules and the British flag waves. The penalty for continued self indulgence will be the imperilment of British civilization, the forfeiture of British economic pre-eminence and the irreparable loss of British moral and political influence on the direction and rapidity of human civilization. As unprecedented as this war will be its unparalleled results. A new world in the most significant and sobering sense of that term will emerge with the coming peace and that is near enough to serve as a motive for honest self examination and resolute action."

H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

FREE WHEAT AGITATION

Editor, Guide:—Now that the question of free wheat is being discussed among the farmers and the provincial directors have put the matter before our government, I believe it is now the duty of the District Associations to give the directors all the support they can as well as the local Associations.

Could not each District Association have a meeting and invite their representative at Ottawa to attend and show him the people are in dead earnest and that to get free wheat would be a great boon to the Western farmer?

Some might object to such a meeting on the ground that we were getting into politics, but if our members wished to really represent the people, I cannot see why they would not want to meet the people and discuss such an important question as free wheat.

One of the biggest troubles in the West seems to be we only see our representatives just before election times. I would like to have some of the other secretaries' views on this subject.

BEN RICHARDSON,

Sec'y-Treas. Portage la Prairie D.A. Beaver, Man.

EXPERIENCE WITH GRISTING

Editor, Guide:—Just a few lines to give you our Association's experience showing the advantages of co-operation among the farmers of any community. The district as a whole was in need of flour. The local Association purchased a car of No. 1 Northern wheat, 1,025 bushels, and shipped it to the nearest roller mills for gristing. On returning, the car load was distributed to the farmers who had given orders on the same principle as the country miller puts it out, each order for flour being supposed to carry with it about 45 per cent. in weight of bran and shorts.

The car of wheat when gristed cost in all, delivered to the farmers, \$1,070.56. The prices charged the farmer were \$2.35 per sack for flour, and \$1.10 per sack for bran and shorts, which leaves a considerable balance to be placed to the credit of the Grain Growers' account in the bank.

By way of comparison, the retail price of flour at the elevators here is \$3.30 per sack, bran \$1.30, and shorts \$1.40 per sack, or a difference on the whole 397½ sacks flour, 61½ sacks shorts and 123 sacks of bran of \$487.19.

In past years the Association here has been purchasing the flour required from the milling companies by car lot or wholesale, and before taking definite action we secured prices as usual, which were as follows: Flour, 1st grade, \$3.00 per sack; bran, \$26, and shorts, \$28 per ton, which shows that we made a saving of \$367 per car under wholesale.

There is every prospect that two cars more will be required by the Association before the end of the year.

This is only one of the many articles required by the farmer that can be purchased co-operatively. I would also mention that the C.P.R. give special gristing rates on wheat to anyone wishing to ship to another point for gristing purposes and return, the rate for shipment and return amounting to slightly less than one way shipment.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, Man.



Style 10

Gigantic Co-operative Profit-Sharing Plan

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Style 5

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If you expect to buy a piano this year—next year—ever expect to buy one—now is the time to get it. This sale closes December 15th. If you act—you must act quickly.

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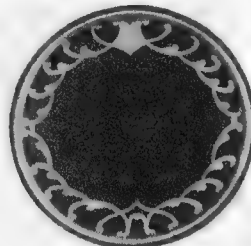
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"Brown
Betty"
Tea Set



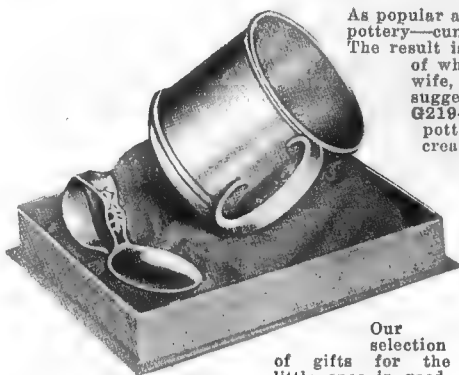
G. 221

CHRISTMAS IS BUT THREE SHORT WEEKS
AWAY—NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE SURE
OF YOUR CHRISTMAS BUYING.

There is always a rush of Christmas shopping—this year it has started with an unprecedented enthusiasm—but our system of immediate and careful attention to your orders, with personal attention to all special requests, together with the extra stocks which we purchased in anticipation, ensure most satisfactory service to you. But we would urge you—ORDER NOW. In an unusually busy and prosperous season it will mean your greater satisfaction.



G. 223



We show one of particularly good value.
G. 227. Child's Cup and Spoon, of fine silver-plate, in lined cardboard box.\$2.85

Our
selection
of gifts for the
little ones is good.

As popular as it is useful. Just the old style "Brown Betty" ware—a rich, dark brown glazed pottery—cunningly laced with a pretty design in sterling silver, deposited by a special process. The result is a combination of the quaint and the modern, blended in articles the usefulness of which makes them, either individually or as a set, most welcome gifts to any housewife, who, at frequent times, has to hospitably play the part of hostess. What a good suggestion for Christmas this three-piece set is, then!

G. 219-220-221. Three-piece "Brown Betty" Tea Set, of dark chocolate brown colored pottery with fine silver deposit work. Complete, tea pot, sugar bowl and cream jug.\$10.00

G. 222. Cream or Hot Water Jug, "Brown Betty" ware with silver deposit.\$1.50

G. 223. Tea Pot Stand, "Brown Betty" ware with silver deposit.\$1.80



G. 226. Rebekah Pin, correct colored enamel.\$2.75

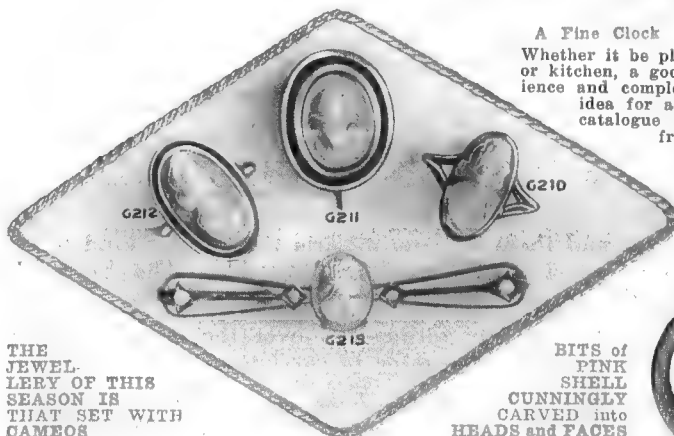


G. 224. Combination Leather Pipe Case and Tobacco Pouch, complete with pipe.\$4.50

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Whether it be placed in parlor, living room, dining room or kitchen, a good clock always adds a touch of convenience and completeness of furnishing. It is a splendid idea for a Christmas gift for the home. Our catalogue shows a full line at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$30, but we illustrate one of particularly good value.

G. 225. Bedroom or Library Clock, mahogany finish, 24-hour movement, 2-inch dial.\$2.75



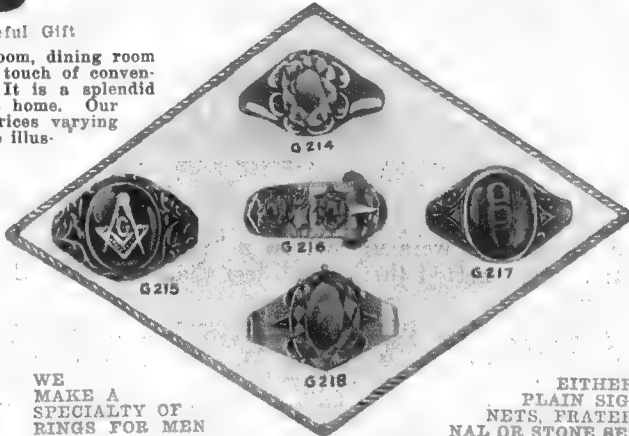
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CARVED into
HEADS and FACES

Our display of Cameo Jewellery is unusually fine. The four pieces illustrated tell you of the good values offered.

G. 210. Cameo Finger Ring, pierced shank, 10k.\$ 4.00
G. 211. Cameo Scarf Pin, black enamel border, 14k. 7.00
G. 212. Cameo Finger Ring, black enamel border, 14k. 11.00
G. 213. Cameo and Pearl Bar Pin, with safety catch, 14k. 5.00

G. 228. Gold Coil Brooch, diamond centre, frame at back for holding hair or small photo, 14k. \$9.00



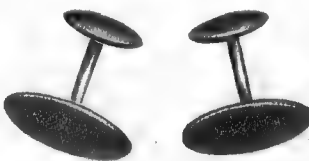
WE
MAKE A
SPECIALTY OF
RINGS FOR MEN

EITHER
PLAIN SIG-
NETS, FRATER-
NAL OR STONE SET

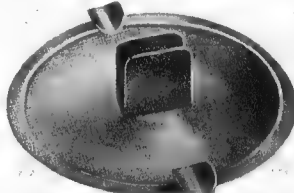
The rings we illustrate are of good value and indicate well the excellence of our full line. Write for our catalogue.
G. 214. Gentleman's Garnet Ring, 10k.\$ 5.00
G. 215. Masonic Ring, ruby top, gold emblem, hand-engraved sides, 14k. 15.75
G. 216. Chased Buckle Ring, set with two garnets, 10k. 5.00
G. 217. Oddfellow Ring, carnelian top, hand-engraved sides, 10k. 10.00
G. 218. Gentleman's Garnet or Topaz Ring, 10k. 8.00



G. 229. Silver-plated Pierced Spoon Tray or Stack. 3.50



G. 230. Cuff Links, stiff bar connection, 10k. Pair.3.00



G. 231. Fine Brass Ash Tray, with cigar rests and match holder in centre.1.00



This is Our
1916
Catalogue

It illustrates fully our complete line of diamonds, jewellery, watches, silver, cut glass, brass, leather goods and clocks. You can have a copy post paid and free of charge. Simply send us your name and address.

Our Beautiful Catalogue is Free for the asking. Send for it without further delay

D. R. DINGWALL Limited

Jewellers and Silversmiths

WINNIPEG, Man.

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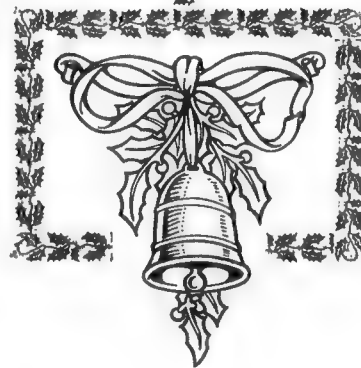
The farmers' pioneer company

ORGANIZED, OWNED AND OPERATED BY GRAIN GROWERS
OF THE CANADIAN WEST

Board of Farmer Directors Elected at Big Annual Meeting in November



Top Row—F. J. Collier, Welwyn, Sask.; E. J. Fream, Calgary; F. M. Gates, Falmouth, Sask.; J. F. Reid, Oreadia, Sask.; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg.
Bottom Row—John Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask.; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, Man.; T. A. Crerar (President), Winnipeg; Wm. Moffat (Secretary), Souris, Man.



**Con over those
FACTS:**

Men such as these: representing a gradually increasing number of farmer shareholders (now over 16,000), have developed a business institution that has shown remarkable growth each year since it was organized in 1906, and at the same time has increased in ability to benefit Western Canadian farmers as a class.

The improvement in conditions under which farmers of the prairie provinces can sell their grain and buy their needs tells a strong story in behalf of our nine years' service

BEFORE *and* AFTER

For years prior to the organization of The G.G.G. Co. Ltd., in 1906, farmers were obliged to sell most of their grain to line elevators and were up against a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude that often netted them much less than the real value of their grain.

Before we began handling coal farmers were obliged to pay at least one or two dollars a ton above what it should have cost.

Before we handled binder twine farmers had to pay as much as 3 to 5 cents a pound above wholesale prices—13 or 14 cents in 1912 and 1913.

A few years ago the farmer depended upon local yards for his lumber supply, paying \$5.00 to \$15.00 per 1000 feet above mill prices.

Every farmer remembers full well the high prices he was obliged to pay for all kinds of implements and farm machinery—plows around \$85.00, wagons around \$110.00, etc.

Now elevator companies and commission firms each season give the impression that they are really eager to get the farmer's business and there is in most parts the keenest kind of competition when grain is offered for sale. The "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude has disappeared.

To-day thousands of farmers all over the prairies get their supply direct from the mine in car lots at reasonable prices.

Farmers now can buy on the same basis as the local merchant. Many of them got their supply of twine for 1915 in car lots at 9¼ to 10 cents.

To-day similar or better lumber can be bought through The G.G.G. Co. Ltd. at mill prices—good dimension lumber being offered at \$16.50 and up.

To-day he can get through this Company practically any implement at 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. below former cash prices—plows around \$65.00, wagons around \$85.00, etc.

Every farmer in Western Canada has profited by these changes in conditions. Are you doing your bit by getting behind this organization with your support, both when you sell and when you buy? **YOU SHOULD**

Good Service
when . . .
you **SELL**

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba
Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

Good Values
when . . .
you **BUY**

The farmers' pioneer company



Some Reasons

Why Farmers of the West should support The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited - -

BECAUSE it has brought about conditions that mean increased returns on products sold and lower cost on commodities and implements bought.

BECAUSE by its organization and development an avenue has been opened through which they can market their grain always knowing they will get courteous treatment and all their product is worth on the world's market.

BECAUSE the continued existence and development of this Company is the best guarantee and safeguard against the unfair and intolerable conditions under which farmers were obliged to market their grain prior to its organization in 1906.

BECAUSE buying for cash means lowest possible cost, and therefore highest values on purchases—no man is called upon to pay the other fellow's bad debts.

BECAUSE farmers everywhere should identify themselves with the co-operative movement—mutual self help—each for all and all for each.

BECAUSE the work the Company has done and is doing benefits not only shareholders, but also farmers as a class.

BECAUSE that support will guarantee the continued success of a business that has been organized, financed and managed by farmers.

BECAUSE of the sacrifice made by those who pioneered this business organization of grain growers and continued the good fight against heavy odds, realizing that they owe something to posterity.

BECAUSE farmers themselves by supporting this Company retain as big share as is possible of the wealth created by their labors.

BECAUSE of the assistance given by the Company to farmers' associations to aid them in carrying on the good work of organization and education—over \$60,000 being donated in this way in the past seven years.

BECAUSE by bettering the conditions under which farmers sell their products and buy their needs it is made more easily possible for them to improve their home surroundings and make life on the farm more attractive.

BECAUSE it strengthens our resources and adds to the fighting power of the organized farmers of the Canadian West.

BECAUSE it's a duty and should be a pleasure for every farmer to support any farmers' institution that is doing good work.

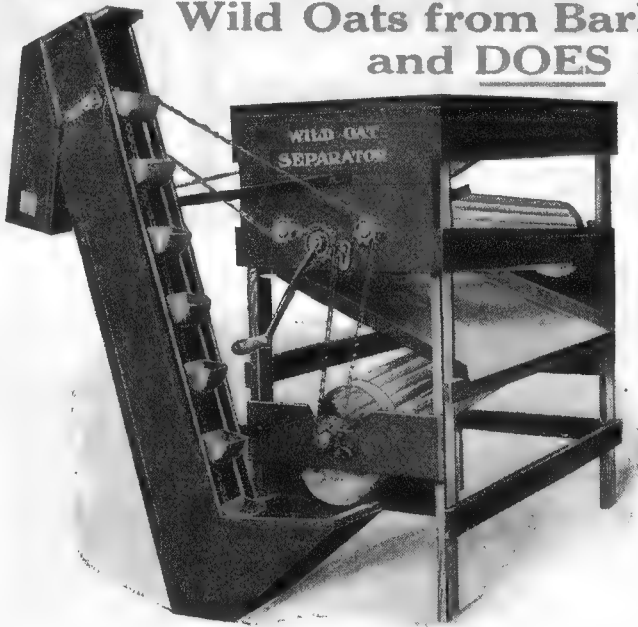
BECAUSE it means money in their pocket to do so.

And there are
many more
sound reasons

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg - Manitoba
Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

Read this
page again
carefully

Made to Separate Wild Oats from Barley and **DOES IT!**



This is not a Fanning Mill, but a special machine for taking wild oats out of Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley, which we do perfectly and to your entire satisfaction. You will note the cleaner is made with a hopper which empties into the two upper rolls made of galvanized wire and corrugated. These corrugations make the grain tumble on end rather than to slide on its side such as would be the case in sliding over flat sieves. Long bearded barley cannot be separated on a flat surface because it will go wherever the oats do. The grain standing on end as it does, allows the wild oats, which are thin berries, to go through the roll; barley being large and plump will not. The separation is in this way accomplished as the rolls revolve—and the result is remarkable. This machine can be purchased with or without bagger and will pay for itself in grading oats alone, even if you only intend sowing 30 acres. Mustard and wild oats are easily taken out. Because of the tumbling motion which allows the oats to get on end, the thin ill-shaped kernels are cleaned out; the nice fat plump tame oats are saved for your seed. The same applies to cleaning wheat. These machines are made in two sizes.

Special Power Attachments can be Furnished
A remarkably cheap machine for the work it does. Write for Price To-day

Manufacturers of the famous Bull Dog Fanning Mill

Twin City Separator Co. Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

Reduced Prices

FOR CASH ON MOST POPULAR SIZES

We must make a quick clearance, hence these reduced prices. This is an opportunity that may not come again, farmers of Western Canada! This is the chance of your lifetime. Big reductions like this would ordinarily be impossible, but we have a stock which must be cleared out at once.

3 H.P.
\$145.00

5 H.P.
\$205.00

7 H.P.
\$280.00



THE
CHANCE
OF A
LIFETIME

STICKNEY ENGINE

A WONDER WORKER

The Stickney Engine is well known in the United States and Canada. It is known as a "worker." It takes a minimum quantity of gasoline and produces a maximum of power. It is steady and built super-strong. The stock on hand at these prices will go fast.

This is your opportunity.

Write us today.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.

(WESTERN BRANCHES) Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

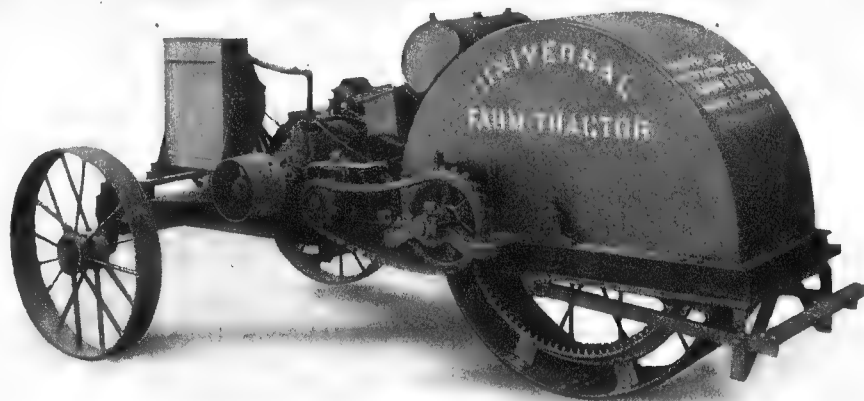
CALGARY, ALTA.

A Farmer
Writes:

The Universal Farm Tractor

Has Given Me the Utmost Satisfaction - It is a Revelation to My Neighbors!

The
Light Weight
Tractor
with a
Big Pull



The
Universal
Fills a
Universal
Need

We are mighty proud of this testimony. No statement could be more emphatic or more to the point. Note particularly Mr. Cunningham's concluding remarks: "I can confidently recommend it (The Universal) to any farmer contemplating purchasing a light tractor." Doesn't that sentence just carry the spark of enthusiasm and the real genuine sense of pride of ownership? It practically implies that it was one of the best business deals this gentleman ever made in his life. Now, Mr. Farmer, there is a

HERE IS THE TESTIMONIAL:

Warren, Man., November 13, 1915.
Messrs. The Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen:—I purchased a Manitoba Universal Tractor in August, 1915, and have done my fall plowing with it. The tractor has given me the utmost satisfaction and is a revelation to my neighbors, who fully appreciate the heavy nature of the land it was put to work on. It pulled three fourteen-inch bottoms without any apparent strain, and I can confidently recommend it to any farmer contemplating purchasing a light tractor.
Yours truly,
(Signed) C. CUNNINGTON.

distinct reason for this striking outburst of praise. Behind the Universal Farm Tractor there is the name of the manufacturer, which protects you. We have a reputation to maintain. The Universal is built on scientific lines and in accordance with the best engineering principles. When we say Built, we mean it. Ver, sir! Built, not Assembled. It is the very tractor you have been looking for—the Tractor you need.

THIS IS WHAT THE UNIVERSAL LIGHT WEIGHT TRACTOR WILL DO FOR YOU

The Universal will pull two 14 in. plows in breaking and three in stubble at a speed of two miles per hour. It will pull a 24-disc drill, an 8-ft. cultivator or a 10-ft. disc harrow. It will haul a 4-ton load on practically any road with ease. It will drive any machine requiring belt power up to 18 h.p. capacity. You can use it all the year for sundry chores. It will do more work and better work than a team of horses. Its consumption of gasoline is small, and it will only require feeding when running. It ensures bigger crop areas, increased yields, lower costs and less labor. And your repair parts are within easy reach. Mr. Farmer, you can't do without it.

WEIGHT APPROXIMATELY 4,500 LBS.

POWERFUL MOTOR AND MANY OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES

You will be just as proud as this man if you buy the Universal Farm Tractor. We are holding several orders for Spring delivery. It will be to your distinct advantage to write us for free literature and prices. Mail the Coupon NOW.

The Western Steel and Iron Co. Limited

WINNIPEG - - - MAN.

CLIP THE COUPON HERE
THE WESTERN STEEL AND IRON CO. LTD.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Please send me free of charge, all literature
and price of the Universal Farm Tractor.
Name _____ Address _____
(G.O.O.)
Xmas

Christmas Dinner

I want to thank the many readers who responded so heartily to the call for aid in preparing Christmas menus and making Christmas a day of pleasure instead of one of hard work. There were menus of every description, long and short, plain and elaborate, and almost all of them remarkably good. I can assure you the judges had some task to decide on the prize winners. Many who sent excellent ideas and menus did not send enough recipes. I have so often heard people say, "Christmas is such a disappointment. One looks forward to it so, and then when it does come it is such a tiresome day." But I am sure with all the helpful hints given in these letters and menus we can avoid that, and Christmas will be as pleasant in realization as it was in anticipation. In these strenuous and sorrowful times there are many who need some special cheer this year. Let us do our share toward providing it, and I am sure we will sense the truth of the divine saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and our Christmas will indeed be a happy one. Such is the sincere wish of "The Country Cook."

First Prize Menu

This menu furnishes an almost ideal Christmas dinner, well balanced, simple and easy to prepare. It also provides a light dessert for children, a fact many of us appreciate.

The first thing to do to the Christmas dinner is to plan out a menu. This should be done some days beforehand, with pencil and paper, so that nothing may be forgotten. Let us suppose the following menu to be chosen:

Clear Tomato Soup, Croutons
Roast Chicken, Dressing, Cranberry Jelly
Mashed Potatoes, Scalloped Onions, Cabbage Salad
Christmas Pudding, Lemon Sauce
Caramel Parfait
Oranges, Apples, Dates, Nuts

A clear soup only is suitable for dinner, and everyone likes soup in cold weather. If one had raised turkeys one would of course use one, but it is far better to use one's own chickens than to spend good money on a turkey that would not be a bit better. Chicken pie or roast beef with Yorkshire pudding might be substituted. Mince pie may be used instead of plum pudding if preferred, but both should not be used, as it would make too heavy a meal. Some lighter dessert must be added, as children cannot eat plum pudding and many grown people cannot digest it. If the frozen dessert is thought too troublesome, a jelly could be used instead.

To prevent a rushed Christmas Day everything should be planned and written down beforehand. The Christmas pudding, mince meat and fruit cake will, of course, have been made some time in November and put away to ripen. Lighter cakes, cookies and candies can be prepared early in the week before Christmas and put away in tins. The children will love to help. The day before Christmas the chickens can be cleaned and dressed ready to put in the oven, the soup made ready to re-heat, the potatoes peeled, the onions prepared ready for the oven, cabbage and nuts chopped for salad, salad dressing made and parfait prepared for freezing. This leaves one free to enjoy Christmas with the children.

The parfait should be packed in ice and salt by 9 o'clock, the chickens would go into the oven by 10.30, the pudding can be put on to boil when breakfast is made, as it cannot boil too long, and if the onions and potatoes go on by 11, all will be ready for a 12 o'clock dinner.

After the pudding, everything should be taken from the table but the decorations, and the dessert put on. A dish of oranges, one of apples and one each of nuts and dates would make a simple and pleasing dessert.

A light supper should follow the Christmas dinner. Sliced ham, potato salad, cake and sauce would be simple and attractive. Here are the recipes:

Clear Tomato Soup

1 can tomatoes, a dash of red pepper, 1 pint stock, 1 tablespoon onion, 1 tea-

spoon salt, a dash of mace, 1 tablespoon butter. Boil all ingredients except butter for five minutes, strain, add butter and serve. The croutons are made by dicing stale bread and drying in the oven. They are passed with the soup.

Cranberry Jelly

1 quart cranberries, 1½ cups water, 2 cups sugar. Boil cranberries and water till the former burst, strain, add sugar to juice, stir till dissolved and pour into glasses. If boiled after addition of sugar it will not stiffen.

Scalloped Onions

Boil onions till nearly done and slice into a baking dish with alternate layers of breadcrumbs. Dust with pepper and salt, cover with milk and bake 1 hour.

Cabbage Salad

Mix together 3 cups chopped cabbage, 1 cup chopped apple, ½ cup chopped nuts, 1 chopped onion, 1 teaspoon salt. Beat 1 egg, and cook in double boiler with 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 tablespoonful each of butter and flour, ½ cup each of water and vinegar, 1 teaspoon mustard, ½ teaspoon each of lemon and almond extract. When cool, mix with 1 cup whipped cream and add to the salad.

Christmas Pudding

2 cups seeded raisins, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ nutmeg grated, 2 cups chopped suet, 2 cups currants, 5 eggs, 1½ cups breadcrumbs, ½ cup flour, 1 cup candied peel.

Mix all together, put into greased moulds or tins and boil ten hours. Re-heat when wanted. The pudding will keep for months.

Caramel Parfait

1 cup sugar, yolks of 3 eggs, ½ teaspoon vanilla, ½ cup hot water, 2 cups cream.

Cook half the sugar without water till it becomes a dark brown syrup. Add the hot water. Beat the yolks with the rest of the sugar, add to the caramel and cook till thick like custard. Whip the cream till stiff, fold in the custard. Pour into a wetted mould, cover with wax paper and bury in ice and salt 3 hours.

MRS. O. H.

Renown, Sask.

THIRD PRIZE MENU

In awarding the third prize the judges chose the following simple menu, two good features of which are the cream peas and tomato salad.

I wonder what the thought of Christmas Day conjures in the mind of the majority of Canadian housekeepers. Is it a day of peace and joy, in memory of the Baby Boy born so many years ago, or of simply the day of a big dinner, of roast goose and plum pudding?

This day of all days should be joyous one for every child. How much more healthful and happy with a simple dinner, the most of which is prepared during the week before Christmas, which will not leave an attack of indigestion for the morning after. So simple that it will leave the mother time for play with the family, instead of being only tired and weary—glad the day is almost over.

I give you below an easily prepared menu for Christmas dinner, most of which is prepared beforehand:

Roose Goose or Turkey, with Dressing. Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Peas.

Cranberry Jelly. Tomato Salad. English Plum Pudding. Plain Sauce. Salted Almonds. Oranges and Grapes.

Thoroughly clean and dress the fowl the day before. Boil potatoes Christmas morning; use canned peas. Make jelly and salad some time during the week, keeping in a cool place, but not frozen, as frost separates all jellies. Make and cook the pudding any day, just reheating in a steamer when wanted. Blanch and salt almonds, for they keep fresh indefinitely. Use oranges and grapes for a centrepiece, tastefully arranged in a fruit basket.

Dressing for Fowl

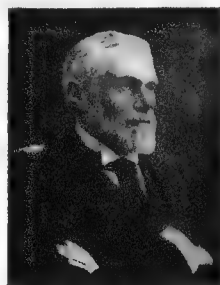
1 quart stale bread crumbs, 1 cup peeled onions, pepper, salt and poultry dressing to taste (a little butter if a turkey is used; a goose does not need the extra richness).

Creamed Peas

1 can peas put on the stove in a sauce-

Continued on Page 34

Advantages of Education



Sir George Trevelyan



Hilaire Belloc

Many people have a mistaken idea that a man or woman to be well educated must necessarily receive a college training. While a course at college is undoubtedly of great advantage and not to be lightly valued, that alone will not make a man well educated. It is a fact that many people go thru college and manage to pass their examinations, but still they cannot be said to be well educated. The reason for this is that they have not learned the secret of all true education—the maintaining of an open, eager and inquiring attitude of mind.



Dean Stanley



Charles James Fox

Do not think, therefore, that because you have not had the advantages of a college training that you may not make yourself well educated, and do not think that you are too old to begin now to take advantage of those opportunities which you may in the past have neglected. A great psychologist has truly said "that the moment a man ceases to add to his stock of knowledge, that moment he begins to recede mentally, whether he be 20 years old or 40 or 60." The maintaining of an inquiring attitude of mind insures mental growth. This undoubtedly accounts in a large degree for the mental powers exhibited in old age by such men as Gladstone. He never ceased to acquire all the knowledge he could get and was intensely interested in learning.

An Opportunity for Local Associations and Unions

The Guide feels that there are a large number of people who would educate themselves if they had a good selection of books within easy reach. Our local Associations and Unions have done much to uplift their community, and we feel that it would be appropriate if they would take the lead in placing within the reach of their members a library of well selected books. If your local Association has not already taken up this matter, do not fail to introduce it at your next meeting. Cut out the coupon below and fill it out with your name and address, mailing it to The Guide office. We will then send you full particulars of our plan for supplying your Association or Union with a free library, and you can bring it up at your next meeting of your local Association or Union.



Lord Dufferin



T. P. O'Connor

Remember that this is a matter of vital importance. Do not wait for somebody else to do it. Anything that concerns the welfare of your Association is your business.

Mail the Coupon Today

The Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG - Man.

The Grain Growers Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars regarding your Free Library for Local Associations

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

Valuable Prizes FREE!

The Guide is constantly receiving new subscriptions from readers who are introducing The Guide to those who have not previously taken the paper. We are especially anxious, at the present time, to secure a good number of new subscribers. We want every farmer in Western Canada to share in the good things which The Guide has to offer, and we are going to give our readers a special opportunity of helping us along this line, and in return for their help will be pleased to send them any of the prizes which are illustrated and described on this page. As the time for Christmas gifts is now at hand, we feel that this is an especially appropriate time for offering these prizes. Any one of them will make a most useful and acceptable Christmas gift. You may rest assured that every article that is listed here is of the very highest quality, and one that you may be proud to give as a gift.



PRIZE A

Every housewife takes a pride in having her table covered with good linen. This cloth has been selected with a view to durability and service, and it presents a very attractive appearance. It can be supplied in sizes 8x8, 8x12. The pattern illustrated is only one of a number of many attractive designs in which this cloth is supplied.

Given FREE for Three New Subscriptions at \$1.50



PRIZE B

Yankee Spiral Ratchet Screwdriver Supplied with three different sized bits. Cocobolo handle, nickel plated shank, knurled chuck. This tool is made by one of the best known manufacturers in the U.S. "Yankee" tools are noted for their quality and durability. This tool will last for a long time and is a big improvement on the ordinary screwdriver.

Given FREE for Two New Subscriptions at \$1.50



PRIZE C

Speedy Stitcher This is the latest invention and the most effective of anything in the form of an automatic sewing awl. Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for any and all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material. The Speedy Stitcher is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles, including special needle for tapping shoes. Full instructions with each one.

Given FREE for One New Subscription at \$1.50

Pearl Crescent Solid Gold Brooch

This Brooch is made of 14k solid gold, and is set with genuine pearls. This is a gift that will last for years, in fact the wear of a lifetime would not change it.

Given FREE for Three New Subscriptions at \$1.50



PRIZE E

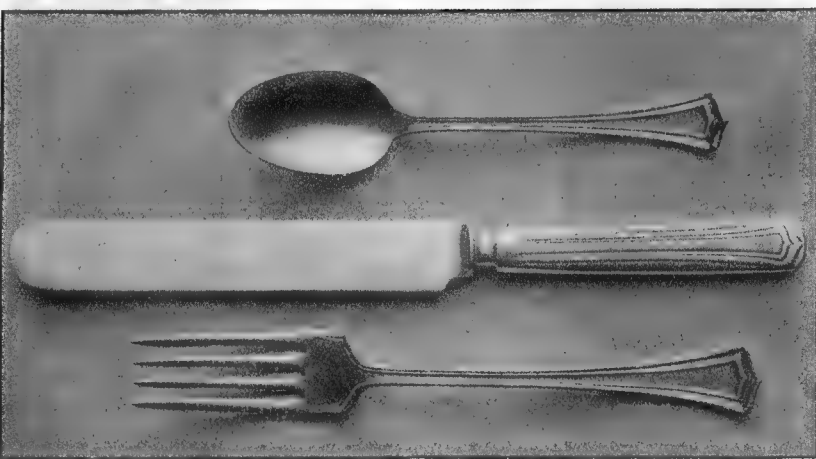
Wish Bone Brooch This article is also made of 14k solid gold, and is set with selected genuine pearls. The wish bone design is very popular, and this brooch will make a most acceptable Christmas gift.

Given FREE for Three New Subscriptions at \$1.50

Rogers' Celebrated 1881 Silver-Plated Tableware

This silver plated tableware is made in a very graceful and pleasing style. You will be proud to have such high class ware on your table. We only have room to illustrate the knife, dessert fork and tea spoon. The other pieces, however, are made in exactly the same design as that shown in the illustration.

PRIZE F—doz. Tea Spoons, given FREE for 2 new subscriptions at.....\$1.50
PRIZE G—doz. Dessert Spoons, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at.....1.50
PRIZE H—doz. Table Spoons, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at.....1.50
PRIZE I—doz. Dessert Forks, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at.....1.50
PRIZE J—doz. Table Forks, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at.....1.50
PRIZE K—doz. Knives, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at.....1.50
PRIZE L—doz. Soup Spoons, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at.....1.50



Only yearly new subscriptions at \$1.50 will be accepted towards these prizes. Write the names of the subscribers plainly with their full address, and send us the money by post office or express money order, made out payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. Please remember that the subscribers must be people who are not now receiving The Guide. These prizes are awarded for new subscribers only. In ordering your prize, mention the letter by which it is designated as well as the name of the article. We prepay transportation charges to your nearest express office or post office. Send your subscriptions and money to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Skating Millinery

Written Specially for The Grain Growers' Guide

By Ida C. Van Aucken,
of the Ladies' Home Journal Staff.

All New York is preparing for a skating season, not on the frozen lakes and streams of the country, sheltered by the overhanging trees, but in the very heart of the busy social and shopping district, now being encroached upon by the whirl and grind of the manufacturing plants, high above the busy street life at the last stop of the elevator in the Waldorf-Astoria and Biltmore whose delightful summer gardens readily lend themselves to the most healthful of all winter sports.

So, whether one skates or not, it is skating costumes which are influencing the styles of the moment, and as what one wears for skating may also be worn for walking and motoring, they are interesting to all. If one is to skate cosily, one must be warmly wrapped up as to throat and securely fitted as to hat, so quite naturally small close-fitting toques take their place as the proper head covering and in their most whimsical form the crown lengthens out into a scarf which may be wound around the throat, or the scarf is attached to the right or left side seemingly concerned only with the warming of one ear for the other ear is exposed uncovered to the frosty air.

Making Frame for Toque

The frame of these toques is the very simplest possible and by following the measurements I am going to give you, you should not have much difficulty in making one of them. The coronet, which is the straight side, may be made of willow, or if this is not procurable substitute two layers of capenet as it is sheer and light weight, buckram or tailor's canvas. Usually the coronet is three inches wide in back and gradually decreases in width toward the front to two and a half inches. This slight difference in width helps to make the hat decidedly more becoming, and even if you prefer a higher coronet make the same comparative difference between the front and back. Cut the material for the frame with the bias at the centre back, and always keep in mind that no matter what part of a hat you are working on, the frame, brim

for graceful manipulations. Gather the top and sew half an inch below the upper edge of the coronet. Then cover the coronet with fur or velvet. If fur is used it must be fitted smoothly. Velvet may be either smooth or shirred. Short haired fur, such as mole, dyed muskrat, beaver, ermine, rabbit and caracul are preferred for fur toques this year, and nearly always the coronet will be of fur and the top of



velvet or vice versa, except when imitation fur cloth is used, which being lighter is often used for the entire toque.

This same type of toque in smaller dimensions is used for young girls and children. I saw a youthful hat of this same character which had a crown top made of a bias strip of duvetyne about fifteen inches wide, one end of which was fitted around the coronet smoothly and shirred on the other end every inch to within about nine inches, and this shirring drawn up close and tight, ending in a tassel which overhung the side.

Many Uses for Fur

That fur in small applications may be used in many ways you can see by the velvet and taffeta set pictured here. This muff depicts the extremest type of the mode with the very small openings or cuffs for the hands and the narrow barrel shape. The hat is so simple with its ribbon ends wired to spread out gracefully in back and just a touch of fur on the left side. A small ermine skin or a mink could be utilized in this way and velvet or soft cloth such as duvetyne or broadcloth be used for the muff. In making new collars for your coat remember that the most fashionable ones are quite straight at the upper and lower edge and as high as you can wear them, from five to nine inches. These straight collars may be made separate and slipped on with any coat and are quite easy to make.



Christmas Dinner

Continued from Page 33

pan, when steaming hot add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet cream ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk and butter size of a walnut will do), pepper and salt, thickened with 1 teaspoon cornstarch mixed in a little water.

Cranberry Jelly

1 pint of cranberry in a saucepan, almost covered with water; boil till soft, then mash and put thru a colander or fruit press; put on stove again and boil for ten minutes; add 1 cup sugar, boil for five minutes; then pour into a mould to set. When ready to serve turn out into a plate.

English Plum Pudding

1 cup raisins chopped, 1 cup each dates and figs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread crumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beef suet, 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger, 2 teaspoons soda, sweet milk enough to melt all; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. citron and lemon peel if preferred. Tie in a cloth and boil three hours.

Salted Almonds

Pour boiling water over 1 cupful shelled almonds, leave till they will skin easily. When all are skinned put in a pie pan with a piece of butter, size of a walnut, and a level teaspoon of salt. Heat either on top of stove or in the oven; stir till nuts are beginning to brown. Then set away to cool.

MRS. J. W. R.

Cardale, Manitoba.

The second prize article, by Mrs. M. A., Edrans, Man., will be published in a later issue.

covering or crown, the bias should always be placed at the centre front or from the centre front to the centre back. This rule seldom varies and it simplifies the making and fitting of a hat immensely besides giving it a well-made appearance. The headsize, which is the circumference of the toque, should measure the size of the head. More depth is allowed the skating and fur toques than the velvet ones, so that the headsize may vary from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches. Lap over in the back and sew a medium weight wire around the upper and lower edge with a long back stitch and cover with a bias binding of crinoline or muslin.

Sewing on Crown Top

The next step is to sew on the crown top. An easy-fitting crown may measure ten and a half by eleven and a half inches. Many are made thirteen and a half by fourteen and a half inches like the one illustrated here, and it is drawn over on one side and finished with a tassel or one or two small balls of fur. When made of fur an inch more may be added all around as fur being more bulky than velvet or cloth requires more width and breadth

Home Breadmaking

"The Making of Bread is one of the most fascinating Studies of Cookery"

Since the dawn of history bread has been the synonym for food. Many of the earlier and cruder forms of bread were made from cereals or corn plants such as millet, rye, oats and barley, and these contain all the elements necessary for the growth of the body and in almost ideal proportions. A loaf of bread at least four thousand years old was found not long since in Egypt in a fair state of preservation; it had been made from barley. In early times the grain was pounded or ground between stones, mixed with water and baked on flat stones. An uncooked piece of dough, if left for a certain time in a warm temperature, would ferment, and make a lighter and more porous bread, hence the first leavened bread. We know that the Israelites had leavened bread in Egypt, and also that the Chinese had leavened bread long before the time of Moses. The ancient Greeks cultivated the yeast plant and during the excavating of Pompeii many loaves of bread were found much like our own. In fact the art of bread making has always kept pace with the advance of civilization.

The making of bread is one of the most fascinating studies in cookery. People have such different ideas as to just what constitutes good bread it is hard to lay down any hard and fast rules. Some like a moist crumb and tender crust, others a dry crumb and flinty crust, but we all agree that bread should be agreeable in taste and smell, light and porous, the bubbles of the crumb uniform in size and small and the loaf should keep in good condition for several days.

To "know your flour" is one of the first essentials in bread making, for different flours require such different treatment. Most of the flour we get in the West is made from the hard spring wheats and is very rich in gluten. Such flour absorbs a very large quantity of water and "spends well." A good bread flour is granular to the touch, will fall apart readily, even when pressed together in the hand. On the other hand pastry flour, which is made mostly from winter wheat, is soft and oily to the touch and will keep its shape when pressed together in the hand. This flour is much better for cakes and pastry and for hot breads.

The principal ingredients that enter into a loaf of bread are flour, yeast, salt and liquid. The liquid may be milk or water or a portion of both. Bread made with milk has a softer crust, but dries out more quickly than water bread. Water bread gives a loaf of nutty flavor but rather tough crust. Half milk and half water is quite generally used.

Yeast is a collection of living one-celled organisms that partake of the nature of plant rather than animal life. With the necessary warmth, moisture and food to feed on these little cells multiply very rapidly. Too much heat kills them, they stand cold much better, and flourish best in a temperature of from 65 to 75 degrees Fahr.

In giving recipes for bread it is impossible to give any exact measurements for liquid and flour; some flour requires so much more moisture than others. A fairly safe rule to follow is that when the flour and water are mixed in the right proportion, the dough should be of such consistency that it can be handled without flour and will not stick to the hands or the moulding board.

The time needed for bread making is much a matter of convenience. Many of the present day cooks declare that four or five hours is sufficient. When bread is made this way more yeast must be used. If fermentation is allowed to proceed too long, the glutinous cell walls holding the gas become weakened and the dough loses its puffy rounded appearance, and much of the good of the flour is consumed by the yeast plants.

The object of kneading the bread is four-fold, to distribute evenly the yeast plants, to give body to the dough and bring out the elasticity of the gluten, make the mixture smooth and fill it with air bubbles. The length of time

required for kneading depends much on the quantity of flour and shortening to be incorporated. A stiff, rich dough requires long kneading, from 15 to 30 minutes, and if one is fortunate enough to possess a bread mixer the labor is much shortened. Shortening added to bread retards somewhat the action of the yeast and is not at all necessary. When the bread is baked do not cover it; this destroys the crispness of the crust and makes the inside of the loaf heavy.

When compressed yeast cannot be obtained fresh it is better to use home-made yeast, which can always be had fresh and vigorous.

Potato Yeast

2 quarts of boiling water.
4 or 5 large potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salt.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of granulated sugar.
2 cups of yeast.

Pare and grate the potatoes into the boiling water, cook for about five minutes, stir in the salt and sugar, and when cooled to about 68 degrees add the yeast, let stand for 24 hours, stirring as it becomes light and frothy; put in a stone or glass vessel and set in a cool place.

Hop Yeast

1 dozen good sized potatoes, 1 pint of hops, 1 teacup sugar, 1 teacup salt.
1 tablespoon ginger, 4 quarts water and 1 or more cups of good yeast; or, 2 compressed yeast cakes.

Milk Bread

2 cups scalded milk.
2 tablespoonfuls shortening.
2 tablespoonfuls of sugar.
1 teaspoonful salt, 1 yeast cake, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water, 6 or more cupfuls flour.

Parker House Rolls

Scald 1 quart of sweet milk and cool until it is about milk warm. Stir in 1 tablespoonful sugar and 1 level teaspoonful salt and a little flour; add one compressed yeast cake, which has been softened in a little water, knead in flour until it is of the consistency of bread dough. Set in a warm place to rise; when it has doubled in size put in one tablespoonful of butter, mix well and let rise again. When light roll on the board until about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, cut with a round cutter, press the thumb across the middle and fold like a turnover, having first brushed the edges with butter; let rise 1 hour and bake.

Swedish Rolls

One pint of scalded milk, 1 cake of compressed yeast, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of lukewarm water, 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, flour to knead. Make a sponge and prepare the dough as for all mixtures made with yeast. When ready to shape after the first rising, roll into a sheet about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, brush over with butter; mix 3 tablespoonfuls sugar and 2 tablespoonfuls cinnamon and 1 cup of currants, dredge the dough with the sugar and cinnamon, sprinkle with the currants, roll up like a jelly roll, cut into rounds and set on end in a pan, and when light bake about half an hour. Remove from the oven, brush the tops with yolks of egg diluted with milk or with sugar dissolved in milk; return to the oven and brown.

Coffee Cake

Two cups of scalded milk, 1 cake of compressed yeast, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of lukewarm water, 4 eggs, 1 cup melted butter, 1 cup water, juice and grated rind of one lemon, 1 teaspoonful salt, blanched almonds. Soften the yeast in the water, add to the cooled milk with flour enough to make a batter. When light and spongy add the eggs beaten without separating, the butter, lemon juice, salt and flour to make a soft dough that can be kneaded. Knead until elastic and set aside until light. When light roll out into sheets 1 inch thick and fit into pans. When again light brush over the top with white of egg and sprinkle with blanched almonds, chopped fine. Bake about half an hour. Serve with coffee or chocolate.

The Country Cook.

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A Coal and Wood Range with a HIGH OVEN

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The Lighter Day HIGH OVEN Range

is the "delight of every woman's heart and will make

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HANDY STORAGE FOR PANS

Cooking utensils are kept right at hand and out of sight. This storage closet is heated and can be used as a big warming closet.

CLEAR SWEEPING SPACE

It's as easy to clean the floor under the Lighter Day as under the table.

Free for Farmers and Their Families



JANUARY 10th TO FEBRUARY 5th

Short Course Schools

IN

Agriculture and Home Economics

To be conducted at

**Morden, Boissevain, Neepawa and
Virden**



Special Half-fare Rates on all Railways

Under Direction of the Extension
Service of the MANITOBA
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
and Authorized by the MANI-
TOBA DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

For Those Who Cannot Attend the Agricultural College

Manitoba farmers, their wives, sons and daughters are cordially invited to take advantage of the new and systematic Short Course which is being arranged by the Extension Service of the Manitoba Agricultural College, under direction of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Starting January 10th and continuing for four weeks, lectures and demonstrations will be given by highly qualified specialists in all branches of practical Agriculture and Home Economics. Four schools will be conducted simultaneously—at Morden, Boissevain, Neepawa and Virden. Half-fare rates have been arranged with all railways, and the Department hopes that every farmer and his family within reach will make an extra effort to take advantage of the distinct opportunity provided.

Accommodations for those attending are being arranged in each town. Outside of board and lodging, there will be no expense attached to the Short Course; a small registration deposit of \$2 will be required, but will be refunded to all those who attend two-thirds of the lectures. A special effort will be made to make the trip worth while for farm women, special courses being provided at each place in Dressmaking, Cookery, Millinery and Home Nursing. There will be opportunity for social intercourse, and a very pleasant and profitable outing is assured. Lantern illustrations and interesting demonstrations will be used in connection with many of the lectures. A glance at the following partial program will indicate the comprehensive range of the subjects which will be dealt with at these Short Course Schools:—

Valuable Lectures in Many Practical Subjects

FIELD HUSBANDRY—Soil Classification; Man-
agement; Cultivation and Conservation; Crop
Rotations; Seed Selection and Improvement of
Varieties; Weed Identification, Control and
Eradication; Forage and Fodder Crops.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Breeds of Beef and
Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine; Characteristics
of each and their Suitability or Otherwise for
Western Conditions; Care and Management,
Feeding, Breeding and Grading Up; Cost of
Production; Type of Stock Suited to Different
Conditions of Farming; Marketing.

DAIRYING—Care of Milk and Cream; Cow
Testing; Milk and Cream for Creameries;
Building up the Dairy Herd.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY—Varieties,
Planting and Care of Fruits and Trees for

Shelter Belts; Shrubs; Laying out Farmsteads;
Lawn Mixtures; Perennial and Annual Flow-
ers; Vegetable Gardening; Practical Methods of
Controlling Insects affecting our Trees.

FARM MECHANICS—Home Sanitation; Pneu-
matic Tank, Sewage System, Sewage Disposal;
Heating, Ventilation; Farm Power, Electricity;
Gas Engine Construction and Operation; Use of
Concrete; Labor-Saving Devices, etc.

POULTRY—Breeds and Varieties, Their Char-
acteristics and Adaptability; Winter Egg Pro-
duction; Co-operative Marketing of Poultry and
Poultry Products; Poultry Houses, Diseases.

OTHER SUBJECTS—Bee-Keeping and other
subjects will be announced later, together with
the names of speakers and dates.

SPECIAL A Special week's course in FARM MECHANICS will be conducted
at Killarney, December 27th to December 31st, when particular
attention will be given to Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Blueprint Reading and Draw-
ing Plans for Farm Buildings.

EVERYBODY WELCOME!

Marketing Poultry

Are Farmers Getting Fair Prices for their Poultry?

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry
Manitoba Agricultural College

To decide whether farmers are get-
ting fair prices for their poultry we
have to size up conditions as we have
them on the farms and then trace the
product right thru from producer to
consumer. The reason for taking up
this question at this time is on ac-
count of a letter received a few days
ago as to the apparent disparity be-
tween the market prices quoted for

poultry in various adver-
tisements and the prices
mentioned in the discus-
sion on this page in the
issue of October 20. The
prices as mentioned in that
article were actually paid
by consumers in Winnipeg
who purchased poultry for
Thanksgiving. Of course,
dealers did not pay these
prices, because, had they
done so, poultry prices
would simply have been up
out of sight for the con-
sumer. On the other hand,
the dealers had to pay anywhere from
23 cents to 27 cents a pound for No. 1
dressed chickens for that trade. These
prices would, of course, not be paid
for the ordinary run of farm stuff,
picked up out of the yard, put in crates
and sent on to the dealer. Right here
is where a good many of our farmers
make their mistake, and "kick" because
they do not receive the highest mar-
ket price. How many take a steer,
sheep, or hog and sell it without first
fattening it, or how many expect the
best price for an animal if they don't
do this first? Then why should you
expect the best price for a thin chick-
en? You could not get the prices men-
tioned unless the stuff was in extra
good condition. Only birds that graded
out No. 1 or select stock could be sold
at these prices, and seventy-five to
ninety per cent. of the farm chickens
cannot grade out any better than No.
2 stock as they come off the fields.

Then why should dealers quote
prices on such stock if they get prac-
tically nothing of it? You say let the
dealer give us some inducement for
putting up a better product by paying
us a better price for our best chickens.
The majority of reliable dealers will
pay a premium on properly fattened
stuff if asked about it, and there are
very few dealers, when they receive a
shipment of real good stock who do
not give the farmer who produced it
some encouragement to do it again by
paying a premium. If they do not do
this, the best thing to do is to quit do-
ing business with them, as there are
plenty of reliable dealers in the busi-
ness who have the improvement and
welfare of the poultry industry at
heart that you can deal with to better
satisfaction.

Fatten Poultry on the Farm

A further reason for the apparent
wide difference in price is the fact
that the prices mentioned in the ar-
ticle were for dressed poultry and those
in the advertisements were for live
poultry. But take these chickens that
were sold to the retail dealers at 23
to 27 cents and trace them back to the
farm. We find that they were worth
about 15 to 17 cents a pound live
weight and that after being fattened
three weeks these chickens were im-
proved to such an extent that they were
worth this high price. Any person
who has ever fattened chickens suc-
cessfully knows what the fattening
process can accomplish, and if you
place a properly finished carcass along-
side of a raw unfinished one on the
same counter, there are very few cus-
tomers who will not choose the good
carcass in preference to the poor one
even at a difference of 5 to 8 cents a
pound. This in itself should be an in-
centive both for the dealer and the
farmer to fatten his poultry. Each
dealer is in business for himself and
it is not for us to say what his margin
of profit is to be, but the class of
people he is dealing with will deter-
mine largely what prices he can pay.
Dealers who are doing both a wholesale
and a retail business can, as a rule,

afford to pay better prices than those
who are simply handling the poultry
only in a wholesale way. But very few
dealers can pay a fancy price for live
poultry unless they take the product
and finish it off and prepare it properly
before selling it. The cost of doing
this on a commercial scale is such that
the dealer must get a considerable pre-
mium to make the work profitable.

City rents, cost of feed and
labor in the city are all
comparatively high, and
add to this the cost of the
equipment which neces-
sarily brings the cost of
production up fairly high.
Under farm conditions all
these are low in price and
all are obtained at first
cost, hence we emphasize
again the importance of do-
ing all this on the farm.
These points should clear
up the question pretty well,

but an instance which hap-
pened a few days ago will show the
dealers' side of the case. I was called
in to inspect a shipment of turkeys
from certain parties who had asked for
a quotation on No. 1 stock. The firm
offered them a good price killed and
dressed, as this was the only way they
bought poultry. The condition of these
turkeys was a disgrace to anybody pre-
tending to know anything whatever
about poultry. The majority of the
carcasses were in poor, rough condi-
tion, but some were really pretty fat,
but the worst thing was that some
were strangled to death, torn, and cut
up very badly. In an endeavor to draw
them they were almost cut into quar-
ters. Some were scalded and some dry
plucked, but taken altogether I be-
lieve it was almost the worst lot of
dressed turkeys I have seen. No firm
that intended to be in the business per-
manently could put this stuff on the
counter, so, as a result, they were all
consigned to the lunch room at what-
ever price they could get.

A word or two in regard to the deal-
ers and their methods would not be
out of place. I know we have a large
number of reliable dealers in the pou-
ltry business who have had years of
experience and who will pay full
value for what they receive every time
and who are satisfied to work on a
reasonable margin of profit. These, as
a rule, receive the bulk of the good
stuff from the farms, and, in turn, are
able to get and to hold the better class
of trade when it comes to selling again.
These are the men to deal with, firms
of experience and firms of standing.

Then we have another class of firms
or dealers who are simply in it for
what they can get out of it. Dealers
who have no thought for the industry
and what makes for its improvement,
but simply buy and sell poultry for
what there is in it for themselves. Such
dealers do more harm than good and
are considered more or less of a nul-
lance by the more reputable class of
dealers. Such dealers generally act
more or less as feeders for the larger
concerns since they have no regular,
steady, nor recognized outlet for their
products. Such being the case they
naturally have to offer lower prices
than the larger firms.

Milk Fed Chicken Prices

In discussing the question of prices
with a number of dealers a week ago
the question of milk fed poultry came
up. Now milk fed chickens are chick-
ens which have gone thru the process
of fattening on a diet having a high
percentage of milk. A chicken having
milk to drink all the time is not a milk
fed chicken. We like to use a com-
bination term such as milk fed, crate
fattened chickens. This leaves no
room for doubt and if the fattening
period has been between two and three
weeks' duration on a diet of ground
feed mixed with milk and properly
fed, the chickens cannot help but be
high class. But to say that chickens
having milk to drink once a day or even
all the time are milk fed is grossly mis-

Continued on Page 38

International Loan Company Ltd.

We buy first mortgages covering improved farm lands or revenue bearing city property and agreements of sale at a discount.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$412,400.00
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G. ROWAN Vice-President
H. E. HEMMONS Treasurer

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M. G. DOYLE, Secretary-Manager

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Financially the strongest Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. in Western Canada, with over \$15,000,000.00 of insurance in force and assessing the lowest rates to policy holders of any company doing business in the West.

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in districts unrepresented. Must be able to deliver the goods. Write for further information.

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FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People.
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THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special
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There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office.
In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

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To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

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You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letters should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES**RAW FURS**

We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List

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Sierce Fur Co., Ltd.

King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

Making a Will

By H. J. Russell, Commercial Master of
St. Johns Technical High School,
Winnipeg

The following is a simple form of will which would need to be signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses:

Form of Will

"I, William Wilson, of the County of _____ in the Province of _____ declare this to be my last Will and Testament, made this _____ day of _____, 19____.

"I hereby appoint _____ to be the Executor of this my Will.

"I direct that, after payment of my just debts and expenses, my estate be divided as follows:—

"First—To my wife, etc., etc.

"Second—To my children, etc.

"Third—To—

"Fourth—To—

"Fifth—To—

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

"Signed in the presence of

"Leslie Atkinson,

"Of the _____

in the Province of _____

Farmer;

"William Wilson."

and

"Edith Jackson,

"Of the _____

in the Province of _____

Spinster.

If a testator cannot write, he may sign "William Wilson, X his mark," but the witnesses must then declare that the will was read over to the testator in their presence, before he attached his mark. It is not necessary in other cases for witnesses to know the provisions of a will, as they are simply required to attest the signature. The executor of a will may be a private individual or a trust company.

A few cases are now quoted in order to show the great importance of drawing a will correctly.

A man drew a will at a time when he was wealthy and made large bequests to institutions, stating that the residue of his estate was to go to his widow. His estate, at the time of his death, was not large enough to pay the legacies and a compromise was effected at fifty cents on the dollar to provide an income for the widow.

Another man left the sum of one dollar to his "beloved wife" and the remainder of his estate to a certain religious organization. The will was successfully contested.

A testator after using words which imported an absolute gift of all his property to his widow, proceeded to direct that, upon the happening of a certain contingency, after the death of his widow, the property be equally divided between two named classes of persons. As the contingency might still happen, the will was set aside.

These few cases will be sufficient to show that unless the provisions of a will are sensibly drawn there is some danger of the wishes of the testator not being carried out. All irritating or exacting conditions should be avoided. Times and circumstances alter quickly and unexpectedly and it is not wise to hedge a legacy with too many conditions. The appointment of trustworthy executors should do much to obviate the necessity for defining too sharply the terms under which an estate is to be perpetuated.

DEPOSITS INCREASE, LOANS REDUCED

A good indication of the beneficial effect which the marketing of the west's great crop is having on the business institutions of the country is contained in the monthly bank statement for October issued a few days ago. This shows that at the end of the month deposits in Canadian banks amounted to \$1,102,379,043, of which \$710,336,850 is in savings accounts and \$392,042,193 in current accounts. The deposits were fifty millions more than at the end of September of this year and ninety-five millions more than October, 1914. Loans in Canada were \$855,360,024, nearly two hundred and fifty millions less than the deposits and over forty-four millions less than the loans for October, 1914. Call loans outside Canada—money lent to stock speculators on the New York Stock Exchange—was \$120,681,624, nearly forty millions more than a year ago.

Farmers' Financial Directory**CROWN LIFE****Adequate Life Insurance**

A safe, profitable investment that returns dividends in real money and in the shape of a clear conscience regarding your family's future.

In 1914 the Crown Life earned an average interest rate of nearly 7% on its whole invested funds.

Let us send you some new Insurance facts.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
G. T. SOMERS, President.

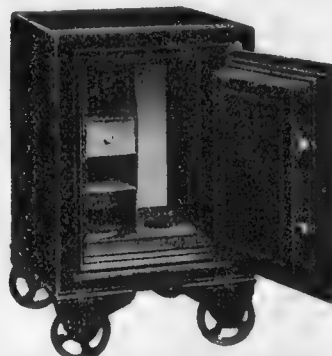
If you want a Bond As a Secretary-Treasurer

Rural Municipality
Village or Town
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Co-operative Association
Farmers' Union

Or
Similar
Association
Write

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company Established 1887

E. P. WITHROW, Branch Manager, Calgary

**SAFETY FIRST!****A FARMER'S SAFE at Last****NOTE THE PRICE:**

Protect your insurance and private papers, important books and records by depositing them in this safe. Don't leave valuable papers lying in any old corner of the house. Place them securely under lock and key. Here we offer you a BRAND NEW SAFE which has been specially constructed to meet the farmers' requirements. No expense has been spared in the making of it. Thoroughly fire-proof. Is fitted with combination non-pickable lock and handle. Has steel cash box with key lock, wooden drawer and book space at side. Weight approximately 300 lbs. Height 23 inches, width 14 inches, depth 15 inches. Finished in black with neat gold stripes. Your name lettered on without extra charge. \$10.00 Cash With Order, Balance on Arrival. We sell all sizes, new and second-hand. Write us today.

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Found In the Scrap Pile \$\$\$ on Your Own Farm \$\$\$**Thousands of Dollars are Thrown Away Every Year by Saskatchewan Farmers in Buying New Machinery**

or new parts before they are required. If more farmers knew what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

Why Buy new cylinders when you can have them rebored and new pistons fitted for half the cost?
Buy new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones recut and made as good as new for half the cost?
Buy new crank shafts when we can turn the old ones true?
Not cut your machinery bill in half?

We Make To Order at Reasonable Prices and Ship Promptly

All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

Farmers' Repair Work at Low Prices

Our \$70,000 plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetylene welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

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ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Save from \$50 to \$100 on Crushing Outfits

Gasoline power at \$20.00 per H.P. is a big saving on the \$40.00 we got two years ago for the same engine. But we must reduce our surplus stock of this size and style while our plant is busy making shells. This is your opportunity to save \$50.00 to \$100.00 on a crushing outfit of from 35 to 50 bushels per hour capacity. At these prices we do not need to send travelers through the country; our customers now come to us to buy where we used to go to them to sell. This is one of the many reasons why we can offer these engines at lower prices than ever before. We shall be glad to give you the names of many owners of this machine on request.

7 H.P. Engine, with plain pulley and battery ignition.

Brandon Price\$135.00
Calgary Price\$150.00

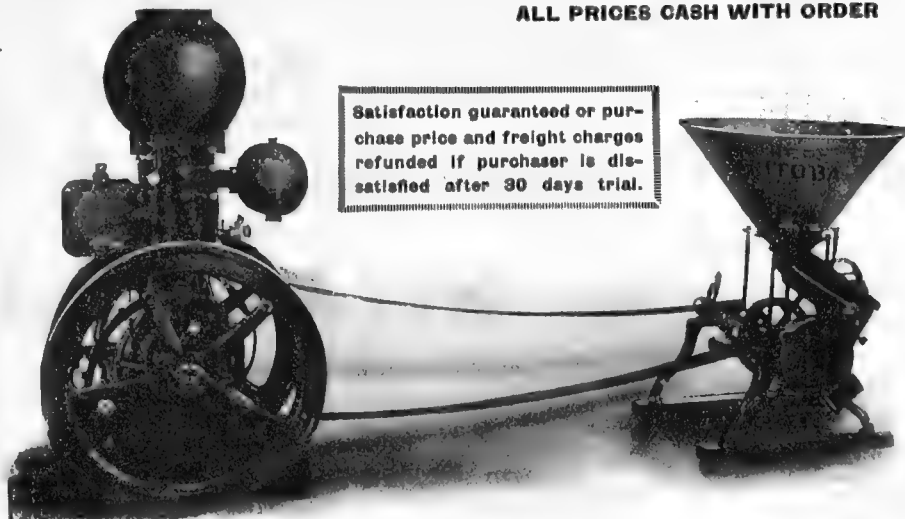
Engine, with 8-inch floor grinder and 28 feet of 6-inch 4-ply rubber belt.

Brandon Price\$170.00
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Engine, with 10-inch grinder, instead of 8-inch.

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ALL PRICES CASH WITH ORDER



Satisfaction guaranteed or purchase price and freight charges refunded if purchaser is dissatisfied after 30 days trial.

Buy now while you can get most use out of the outfit.

Manitoba Engines Limited

Brandon, Man.
AND
Calgary, Alta.



Scenery From Daylight to Dark

300 miles of it—along the East bank of the "Father of Waters" on the

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The water-level route of easy curves, solid construction and block protection—

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Send 25 cents for 12 stretching patterns 4 sets (3 sizes each) Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon and Mink. If you mention this paper will include "FREE" 6 trapper picture postals in 16 colors.

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Send 25c for trial size "BETTER-BAIT." Best bait for land animals; catch them with "BETTER-BAIT." Ship furs to us and get BETTER PRICES for them. Write for price list. HERMAN REEL CO., Milwaukee.

FURS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

INTEREST CHARGES

Q. (1) If I give a lien note for machinery, interest being 8 per cent. till due and 10 per cent. after due, can holder add the 8 per cent. interest when due to face of note and collect interest at 10 per cent. thereon until paid?

(2) When taking a note for an open account, is it legal, and can one collect, if such note is made to include compound interest on the account?

(3) Can such note be made to include simple interest on the account and be legal?—Subscriber, Sask.

A. (1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.

N. S. F. CHECK

Q. A draws check on bank B for small amount. Holder C hands check to bank D. D presents check to A's bank for collection. Check is refused on account of not sufficient funds (less than one dollar). Bank D protests check. Sufficient money has since been deposited to meet check and parties interested notified of same. (1) Should the drawer have been notified of shortage before protest was made? (2) Who is liable for costs of protest? (3) How much may be legally charged? (4) To whom should costs be paid? (5) On whom do costs fall if drawer A refuses to pay cost of protest?—G. T., Sask.

A. (1) No. (2) Drawer. (3) Differs in each particular case. Generally about three dollars. (4) Party protesting. (5) Costs are added to note, and if drawer refuses to pay he may be sued for same.

REAL ESTATE SPECULATION

Q. About three years ago I bought two lots "outside" Medicine Hat. I found out after that they were only worth about half of what the agent charged, and are now of no practical value. They scared me into paying over \$200. Can I be compelled to pay for the lots?—X.Y.Z., Man.

A. The fact that lots were not worth what you agreed to pay for them does not release you from your agreement, and if you are sued on it we have no doubt that judgment would be given against you. There may be representations not mentioned in your inquiry or circumstances affecting yourself that would make it advisable not to make further payments, and we would advise you to see a solicitor before paying anything.

UNSATISFACTORY MACHINERY

Q. I bought a combination well-drilling machine this spring. The machine was guaranteed by the company to work, but I have been unable to get any satisfaction out of it. The company, when advised, sent their expert, but after about ten days' not work, but, apparently, turned in a work he left the machine, saying it would different report at his head office. I have notified the company asking them to take back the machine, but they do not seem inclined to do so. Can you give me any advice?—W.D.P., Man.

A. If you can prove that the facts are as stated in your letter you should succeed if you sue for breach of warranty. There is an implied warranty that the machine was reasonably fit for the purpose for which it was sold.

Marketing Poultry

Continued from Page 36

using the term and misrepresenting the product. A farmer who can put up milk fed, crate fattened chickens of high class quality should receive three to four cents a pound more than the regular market price. The three cents will about cover his work and the cost of feed, and the extra cent should be his profit for doing this extra work. Just as sure as we are having the new laid non-fertile egg on the market today, just so sure will we have the milk fed, crate fattened chicken on the market in large numbers within the next two years. This is a branch of poultry production which is just beginning to open up. Education is needed for both the producer and consumer. The latter, once he has had a milk fed, crate fattened chicken, will want no other, and the farmer, once he knows that this is a profitable line of production, will produce no other.

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

A NONSENSE SONG

Oh, Nonsense Nan was a queer little lass;
She lived in a house made of fine cut glass;
She rode in a carriage of puffed pink silk,
And fed her horses on buttermilk.

One day she walked in a Nonsense wood,
Where every tree wore a worsted hood;
And a cow stepped up in a social way
And offered Nannie some cold boiled hay.

"Sit down," said Nan, "on that nice, soft rock,
And I'll chat with you till four o'clock."

So the cow sat down, and, to Nan's surprise,
She took from her pocket two popcorn-pies!

So everything was prepared, you see,
For a dear little, queer little afternoon tea.

They chatted and laughed till the sun went down,
Then Nannie went back to Nonsense Town.

Oscar Llewelyn, in St. Nicholas.

THE DELUGE

Dear me, who would ever have thought that The Guide's picture contest would have proved so popular that we would be almost buried under the stacks of letters from little people, but

this appears in print, but those who are near at hand will still have an opportunity of writing.

The membership of The Young Canada Club has grown enormously this fall, and my only regret is that we have not more space to print the interesting letters that reach this club.

And, oh, yes; about the illustrations of the club stories, they were very good for a beginning, tho not many were sent, and of those I am afraid none are clear enough to print. But the prize will be awarded, and the prize winner announced in next week's issue.

DIXIE PATTON.

UNDESERVED PUNISHMENT

One fall a small patch of our grain did not get ripe, so we cut it for green feed. After it was cut and dried they were drawing it in with a sweep rake. The grain patch was in front of our house and some of the young chickens were killed with the rake.

We had a bird dog named Rover. He brought one of the dead chickens to the house, and papa thought he had killed the chicken and gave him a whipping. When they were pitching the hay into the barn they found four or five dead chickens in the hay, so they knew Rover had not killed the chicken.

DAVID SIMPSON,

Boundary Creek, Alberta, age 11.

HAS NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL

This is my first letter. I can play



"The Khaki Scarf," from a painting by Talbot Hughes

every letter was very welcome, and more would have been. The response, however, has been so tremendous that it is impossible to announce the results of the contest as yet, tho we hope to be able to do so at an early date.

The story contest, the subject of which is "What Happened Yesterday," closes in less than a week from the day

the violin. My father and I play every evening. I play and papa chords. I tell you it is lovely to be able to play the violin. I can also ride horseback and drive a four-horse plow. I haul cream twelve miles to town with a team and buggy. I have three brothers and two sisters. We live on a farm and we have eighty head of horses and



From Warehouse to your Table

without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by the new wrapping in which

BLUE RIBBON TEA

is now packed and sold.

The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable.

The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

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As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer

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For Shipment Direct from Fisherman to Farmer

Jackfish, per lb. \$0.03
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Whitefish, per lb.07
Haddies, 15 lb. boxes 1.50
Bloaters, 25 lb. boxes 1.75
SPECIAL—Pickeral, cleaned and skinned, 20-pound lots, \$2.50

Every Farmers' Association should lay in a supply. Now is your opportunity to do this at fisherman's prices. Remember, your freight rates are lower from Winnipeg than any other point.

MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY.

Bankers: Dominion Bank (North End Branch), Winnipeg.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded
Kippers, 25 lb. boxes \$2.00
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Codfish, 1 lb. bricks, per lb. . .09
heads and tails off, all ready for the pan, 20-pound lots, \$2.50

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

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Thousands of satisfied shippers say we give good returns. Good reasons: we pay highest market price, give honest assortments and make quick returns. It will really pay you to ship to us. We charge no commissions and pay express and mail charges. Write for free price list and shipping tags sent to trappers and dealers only.

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New York



FREE



FOR GIRLS

GIRLS—Aren't you just longing to own this beautiful big doll's house, with dolly and all her handsome doll boys? Well if you are quick you can get them all without a cent of cost. This is really the biggest and handsomest doll's house ever offered. It is so large and roomy that it will hold a whole family of dolls and when you put a candle inside at night and light it up, it looks just like a fairy palace. You will surely be delighted with it. We give you with it this big handsome Paris Beauty doll, dressed completely in the very newest fashion from hat to shoes. She has lovely curly hair, beautiful pearly teeth, sleeping eyes, and is fully jointed so that you can move her in any direction. Next we give you this lovely French Blaque Baby Doll and with her you get the cutest doll bed ever seen, all complete with mattress, spread and canopy, and as well, this handsome all metal baby doll carriage—handsome as can be with its bright paragon and silver bright metal finish. It's a dandy carriage for baby.

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.

Girls be prompt and write today and besides all these beautiful and costly presents we will give you a lovely gold finished ring set with three handsome brilliant stones. Simply send your name and address today and you will receive by return of mail 29 lovely Regal Beauty Pin Sets each set consisting of two handsomely engraved gold finished beauty pins on a nice card. We ask you to sell these among your friends at only 10c per set and you can easily do so because they sell at sight. Every lady wants two or three sets. It's no trouble at all. Return our \$3.00 when you have sold the goods and we promptly send you the complete outfit—doll, doll house, baby doll, doll bed, carriage and ring just as represented.

Remember girls, no money in advance. We trust you. This is the chance of a life time. We arrange to stand payment of delivery charges. Write today to

Dept. B. 44

TORONTO, ONT. 8

FREE GREAT BIG COASTER



BOYS, You don't need to pay \$4.00 or \$5.00 for the coaster you want. Here's the Jim-dandiest coaster you would want to own, and it's yours without a penny of cost. This coaster is hard-wood throughout. Both bottom sleighs have round steel spring runners—the very best kind. The steering gear operates with a heavy bolt, nut and block, controlled from the shaped footrest. Rear bob is chained to running board, and all is in natural finish so snow and wet won't hurt it.

BOYS, write to-day, quick—and we will send you, post, age paid, a free sample package of "Fairy Berries," the delightful new Cream Candy Coated Breath Per-

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.

fume, and just 32 lovely big packages to introduce among your friends at 10c. each. Open your sample package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll like them so much they'll all buy a couple of packages each at once. Just one or two little "Fairy Berries" instantly purify the mouth, sweeten and perfume the breath, and they are truly delicious. You'll sell them all in a few minutes. Everybody wants them. Return our \$3.20 when you've sold the breathless, and we'll at once send you the magnificent bobblehead coaster, just as represented. We will arrange to pay all delivery charges on it right to your door. Write to-day. Grasp this opportunity right now.

Dept. C 4

TORONTO ONT. 33A

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At these prices will accept orders for any quantities for shipment in Canada only. Add ten cents per hundred pounds to cover cost of sacks, as this is the way we will ship unless otherwise specified. If fish are required in boxes add forty cents per hundred pounds. State whether shipment is to be made by freight or express. We will fill orders from the nearest point of shipment. Cash must accompany the order.

We Guarantee Quality and Prompt Shipments

The Armstrong Trading Company, Limited
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE P.O. BOX 634



FREE

GIRLS—We want to give you absolutely free this beautiful, all steel real folding doll go-cart, a lovely big "Made-in-Canada" beauty doll, and the hand-somest silver finished combination Vanity Case ever seen. This fine Go-cart is made just like the big \$10.00 Baby Carriages. It is big and roomy enough for a whole family of dolls and when not in use can be instantly folded up and put away. It is all steel with pretty upholstering and enameled a rich green color. You'll just be delighted with yours. In the picture we show one of the imported dolls like we used to give our girls, but our dolls this year are all "Made-in-Canada" beauties with real unbreakable heads! They are fully jointed so that they can sit down and move their arms, head and legs. Each doll is over 11 inches tall. The lovely Vanity Case has coin compartments for quarters, dimes and nickles, a lovely mirror, powder puff and box and card case all complete. It is simply beautiful.

If you want all these costly presents send your name and address to-day and we will send you postage paid a free sample package of "Fairy Berries," the delightful new cream candy coated breath perfume, and just 32 large 10c. packages to introduce among your friends. Open your free package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll like them so much that every one will want a package or two at once. Just one little "Fairy Berry" will purify the mouth, sweeten and perfume the breath, and they are irresistibly delicious. Everybody just loves them. You'll sell them in an hour. It's no trouble at all. Then return our \$8.20 and we will at once send you your lovely big doll and handsome go-cart all complete and the beautiful Vanity Case too you can get without selling any more of our goods, by simply showing your grand doll and carriage to your friends, and getting only two of them to be our agents and sell our goods as you did. Write to-day girls.

Address REGAL MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. V 1 TORONTO, ONT. 88A

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thirty-five head of cattle. I've never been a day to school yet. Mamma taught me to read and write.

LORETTA TORGERSON,
 Bushton P.O., Sask. Age 13.

PLEASED WITH PRIZE

Dear Dixie,—I received the pretty book you sent me for a prize. I am very much pleased with it. Daddy told me some of the stories, and he says it is very pretty. I thank you very much. I think it is one of the prettiest books I have got. I must thank you again, and wish your club every success.

Yours respectfully,
 HENDRIKA M. VANSON.

LIKES MEMBERSHIP PIN

Dear Dixie Patton,—Thank you very much for the Maple Leaf pin and card. I am very much interested in the Young Canada Club stories.

Nearly all the birds have gone from here now, but I heard some larks singing this morning, so perhaps they will stay with us a little longer.

Wishing every success to the Young Canada Club, I am,

Yours sincerely,
 WINONA PALMER.

A FRISKY HORSE

When I was a small girl my father bought a pony for us to go to school. My sister, who was very fond of horses, thought she would hitch him up to a hand sleigh and go for a ride. She got the harness on him and got him hitched to the hand sleigh, but as she did not know much about hitching horses, she did not see that the traces were too short. So she started him off and the hand sleigh hit his heels and he kicked and the sleigh went up on to his back. Then he ran thru the fence and the sleigh got caught and he took the fence along with him. He did not stop till he reached the other end of the field. Then he stood there kicking at the sleigh and my sister went up and got him. When we got on his back he would lie down and roll. One day we were going to school and we were going thru another man's yard and the horse scared and turned around and nearly upset the buggy. They all jumped out but me and a wee boy. Then he jumped out. He went down the road quite a piece, then I jumped out, and a man caught the horse and fetched him back. His name was Bobbie.

LOTTIE SIMONS.

Box 112, Oxbow, Sask.

THE PIGEONS

I have been reading the Young Canada Club for five years and I thought I would write you a story about our pigeons. We have two pigeons, one of them is named Polly and the other Rosy. When we first got them they were very small and one could not fly. After we had them for a month or so they made a nest out in the stable of straw and feathers. Then Rosy laid two little eggs in it; they were white like owls' eggs. Every day while Rosy was off the nest Polly would get on to keep the eggs warm.

Then three weeks after they got young ones. They were very ugly and very big when they were born. About two weeks after I went to look at them and they had feathers just like Rosy and Polly. Every day the big pigeons would carry worms to them.

BRITA YEAGER,
 Minnedosa, Man. Age 11.

MADE STUDY OF NATURE

I have studied nature quite a lot and I think that a weasel has about the easiest time of any animal.

The very small it is very fierce and it is not so much in danger of being killed as most animals, as a bite from it mostly means death to the animal or bird that it bites.

The weasel can travel very quickly and stealthily. It lives in a hole the same as a gopher and its way of gathering food is similar to that of a gopher. It lives on grain and it also kills chickens.

In the winter the weasels are quite valuable as they are then white with black tips, known as ermine. They are quite safe most of the time as they know that most animals are afraid of them.

It is a very pretty little animal, but its looks certainly deceive as its nature is not very pretty.

BARBARA RIGGALL,
 Eyebrow, Sask. Age 14.

The WONDER

"BUY ONE IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS"

Handsome spun brass table lamp. Finest reading lamp in the world. 100 candle power light from common kerosene. Safe, Economical, Reliable. Complete, including mantle, chimney, burner, wick, shade, holder, fount and base. Price \$5. Extra Mantle, 30c. Extra Chimney, 25c. Write for Agents' Proposition

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Complete With Engine and Wringer

Bear in mind that the washer, the wringer and the engine are all one complete unit. Nothing complicated about it—even a ten year old girl or boy can do the washing with the Maytag outfit.

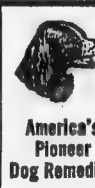


What the Maytag Washer Engine Will Do

It operates the washer and wringer. It will operate the sewing machine, churn, cream separator, food chopper, bone grinder, feed mill, silver polisher, knife grinder, pump, grindstone, fruit sprayer, shearing machine, air compressor for milking machine and any other piece of light machinery—or any group of small machines—that do not require more than ½ H.P. If you already have a small engine that can be used, you can buy the Maytag Power Washer without the engine, thereby saving that much. And if you have an electric outfit you can get the Maytag Washer equipped with electric motor.

A 3-year binding warranty is a good feature. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. It is free. Be sure and mention The Guide.

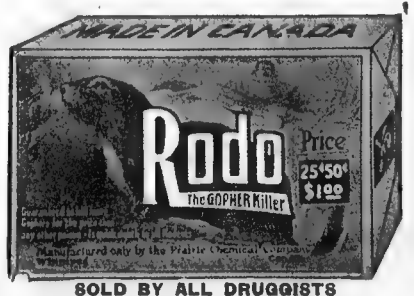
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Modern farmers WANT GOOD HOMES; want clear, knotless lumber—will accept no second grades. They want lumber that DOESN'T NEED PAINT TO COVER THE DEFECTS. And MODERN FARMERS demand clean values—low prices. Your home will be KNOTLESS INSIDE and KNOTLESS OUTSIDE if you buy your lumber from our mills.

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You KNOW the quality of your money is good. You should know the quality of the article you buy is as good. Our Dollar-a-Knot guarantee insures perfection in lumber quality. Before you build, insist on our Dollar-a-Knot quality—it protects you in every way. For every foot of quantity, twelve inches of quality are included. Our lumber quality equals the quality of your money. Ask about our Dollar-a-Knot guarantee today.

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Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

The Foundation of Agriculture

Continued from Page 14

many Montana herds suffered losses ranging from 25 to 60 per cent. Even under semi-domestic conditions a 10 per cent. loss would be considered excessive. The hay stack and the silo insure regeneration of the Western livestock industry.

That the cattle baron has disappeared, never again to become a production factor, needs no demonstration. No large herds now graze on western grass, and the nomadic sheep band has entirely disappeared. Land tenure is essential to success in the sphere of livestock production. It has become a business solely adapted to the habits and resources of the rancher and the farmer. Never again will capital be invested in cattle herds and sheep flocks as during the bonanza days of the industry. This year consignments from large cattle outfits at the Chicago market have been entirely lacking, and while a few sheep-raising concerns of magnitude are still in the business, their survival is due only to foresight in acquiring land. All over the so-called range states the homesteader is asserting his importance, and on him depends the future supply of cattle and sheep.

Change in Market Demands

While rehabilitation of both industries has begun, it will of necessity be a slow process. Production methods have undergone revolutionary changes during the past decade. A three-year-old steer no longer attracts buyers' attention at the market, while they ride their horses lame in a scramble to secure yearlings. Last spring graziers paid \$8.50 to \$8.70 per cwt. for their yearlings for summer grazing purposes on the Kansas City market, while heavy cattle that had been fed grain were a drug around \$8. Consumers refuse to buy heavy beef, while the light carcass sells itself. A fat baby steer or heifer weighing 800 to 1,000 pounds tops the market under new conditions and is capable of earning more money for the grower at that stage of its existence than any other. Not many years ago Texas was under the necessity of carrying its annual increase until it had reached the two-year-old stage; now breeders down that way can contract calves for delivery at weaning time, and this year are getting \$30 to \$35 per head for the run of the crop.

The day of the scrub has gone forever. This applies with equal force to cattle or sheep. Pure-bred bulls are essential to maximum results, and the maternity side of the herd is not to be ignored. How to produce the heaviest calf at the youngest age must be the aim of the western breeder. Quality and condition are essentials. Idaho and Montana sheepmen are now spending money for rams that would have been considered extravagance very recently, and most of the cattlemen in the West are buying the best bulls available. The Idaho lamb crop this year carried more weight and fewer feeders than ever before, and the process of improvement, both as concerns cattle and sheep, has barely commenced.

The Market Situation

But what of the market? Does reasonable assurance exist that the producer will be adequately remunerated in the finality of the transaction, or has the slaughtering industry been monopolized by a combination of packers, ever acting in concert to penalize the producer? Unfortunately market conditions during the past year have raised skepticism as to the continued effectiveness of the law of supply and demand. Fundamentally, however, the market is healthy. Combinations in restraint of trade, even if perfected, cannot be enduring, and in any case the position of the breeder is secure. He has two outlets, one to the eastern feeder, the other to the killer, and both present and prospective conditions warrant the prediction that the grower of cattle and sheep, in contradistinction to the finisher, will hold the big end of the stick. It is an axiom that the profit lies in the gain, and a \$30 calf at weaning time costs the producer little but maintenance of the cow. But in the West the function of the steer, the cow and the sheep is to convert into portable and marketable form roughage that in its original condition

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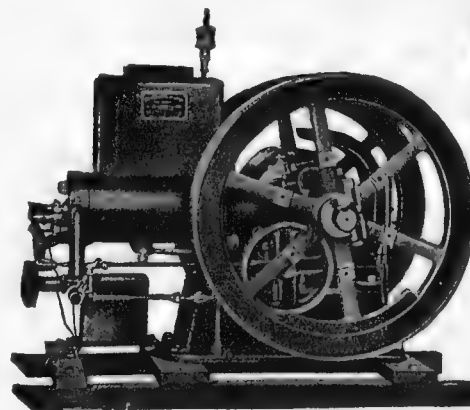
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has no stated value and costs little to produce. The livestock industry hereafter will be on a farm basis, and no farmer can afford to ignore all the domestic animals in his operations.

Price Outlook Favorable

While no assurance that future markets will be remunerative can be given, all the signs indicate that return to former low prices for cattle, hogs or sheep is improbable. For many years production was largely in excess of the consumptive needs of North America, prices being determined both in Canada and the United States by the exportable value of the surplus. Today no such surplus exists, and neither country is able to congest domestic markets save at brief intervals. Scarcity is attested by high current cost of thin cattle and sheep, which has obliterated the finishers' margin of profit. Owing to the European war the hog trade has temporarily lost its stride, and an apparent excess of production has existed in the United States, but shortage in Canada was demonstrated early in October, when Toronto packers were under the necessity of buying and dressing hogs in Chicago to secure products to take care of their fresh meat requirements.

The era of cheap livestock and meats has passed forever.

Scarcity, actual and impending, is also indicated by cost of breeding stock. Cow values have been advancing by leaps and bounds, and even on the new basis of values demand is insatiable. Half a decade back \$50 was a good price for a cow, capable of producing a calf, in Texas. When \$75 was reached a hue and cry of inflation was raised, but such cows are now selling in large bunches around \$100, and no comment is made. Similarly the cost of breeding ewes has advanced, and in many localities the market for such stock has disappeared, because none is available. If plenitude, actual or impending, existed, no such condition would be possible.

An Object Lesson For the West.

There is a pointer for the whole Western Canadian grain growing region in a recent development in the eastern Dakotas. Twenty years ago wheat raisers in this region regarded their soils as inexhaustible, and ridiculed the fertility depletion theory, but experience and decreasing yields have made them wiser. Lately they have had recourse to the sheep as a restorative. Large numbers of Montana sheep and lambs are thrown into wheat stubble the moment that crop has been harvested, not for salvage purposes merely, but to deposit a layer of fertilizer. Many wheat raisers will feed these sheep well along into the winter this season. They are not mutton finishers in a primary sense, and have adopted this policy to restore fertility. Five years ago Iowa was not regarded as a factor in the sheep feeding industry, but this year it will fatten close to a million Montana, Wyoming and Idaho lambs for the express purpose of maintaining the productive capacity of corn land. Such is the demand for their western stock for this purpose that fat and thin grades are selling in a parity. Montana has marketed a crop of light lambs this year on the basis of 8½ cents per pound at Chicago, and if Western Canada had a similar crop it would be eligible to the same market.

Sheep on Every Farm

Development of a wool and mutton industry in Western Canada could be easily accomplished. The sheep produces two readily-sold crops annually, wool and lambs, and it is not necessary to fatten the latter, as under new conditions they find a lucrative market for finishing purposes, and always will. Western Canada ought to carry as many sheep as Idaho, and the wealth of that state is in its flocks. Sheep on every farm should be the slogan. The cost of maintaining these flocks is infinitesimal and, as scavengers, they pay their own boards in many sections. Southern Michigan was a veritable weed patch until the aid of the golden hoof was enlisted in the cleansing process.

That the populous East will always be dependent on the productive West for its meat supply must be apparent. Land values are high in the older sections of the continent, too high in fact to warrant expectancy of profit in

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PER TON **\$2** PER TON

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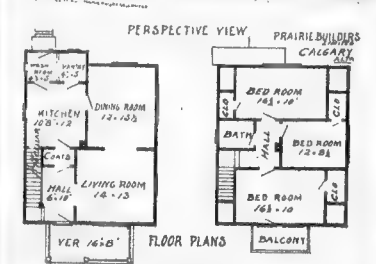
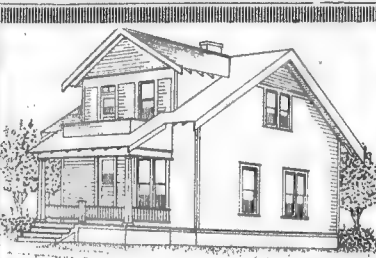
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breeding operations on a commercial scale, except in the case of hogs; yet fertility must be maintained. The condition of the Pennsylvania tobacco grower and the Iowa corn grower are identical in this respect, as both must depend on the West for stockers. But the West is independent of the whims and moods of eastern farmers, as with an abundance of roughage it can put its own cattle and sheep in beef and mutton condition.

Under new conditions far more wheat will be raised in the West on a much smaller acreage. In Southern Michigan wheat yields ran down below 15 bushels per acre when feeding was not practiced; now 35 bushels is a common crop, and this year 40 bushels was frequent. By running sheep in Iowa cornfields yields have been increased 20 per cent in a single season. Eastern feeders have learned that they can fatten Western cattle and sheep when reimbursed for the feed outlay, taking manure for their profit. The cornerstone of the Western cattle and sheep industry, likewise the justification for its expansion is the constant need of the East for livestock to convert roughage into a marketable commodity.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and mouth disease at this moment constitutes a menace to the prosperity of the livestock industry in North America. Localization of this pest has been impossible in Europe and South America, and until the last sign of infection is stamped out no part of Canada or the United States can rest in security. The basis of livestock trade in America is transportation, and if a free movement of either stockers or fat livestock is rendered impossible the business will be made unprofitable by that restriction. Indifference on the matter is astounding in view of the concern aroused a few years ago on the occasion of a small outbreak in New England. As a means of preventing the spread of this plague quarantine has been a signal failure, and it is as likely to appear in California or Alberta as in Indiana, the next-door neighbor of Illinois, where the disease has so far defied the united efforts of federal and state officials to control. Everything herein contained is on the hypothesis of eradication of foot and mouth disease, otherwise investment in livestock would warrant the friends of the investor in having his head carefully examined.

No agrarian community can deposit its eggs in one basket and prosper permanently. The South with its main reliance in cotton is an example of this axiom. The danger of breakage of the entire package is always imminent. Grain and live stock raising are twin industries, and wherever this fact is recognized the producer is thrifty. It is not an alluring avenue to wealth, but those who have amassed a comfortable competence by travelling it may easily be distinguished from those who entertain and practice the opposite theory.

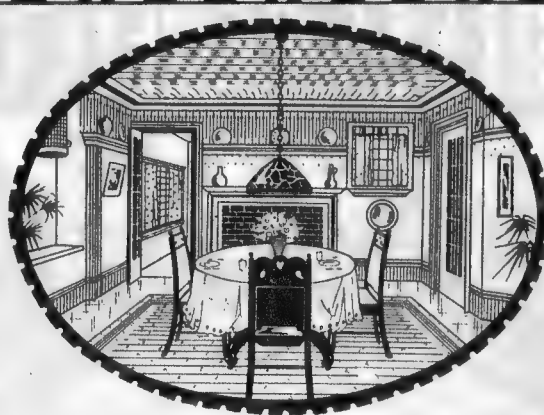
THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL

My lord rides thru his palace gate.
My lady sweeps along in state;
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without e'en fear.
But fall to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry-red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word;
Dame Alice worketh broderie well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell;
The tap-wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere;
And courtiers ruffle, strut and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine.
But fall to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles, fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand;
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere.
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

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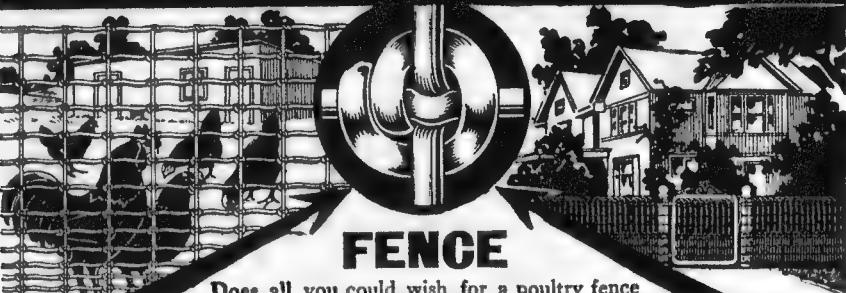
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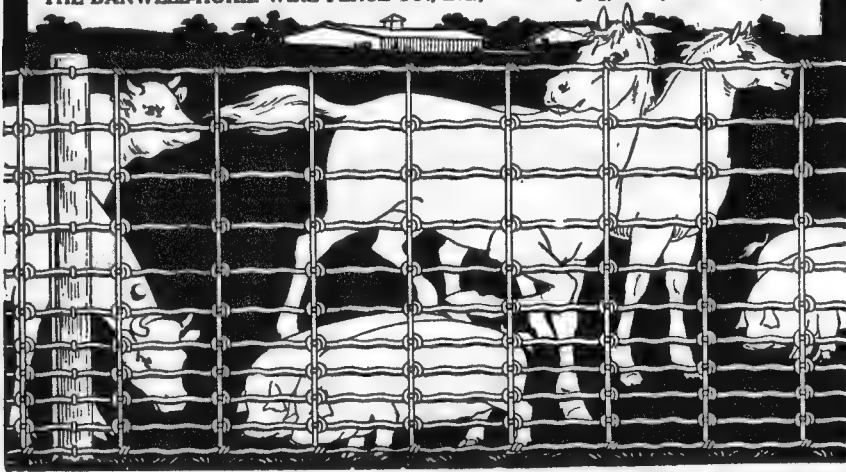
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This season furs are lower in price than ever before, owing largely to most of the European markets being closed on account of the war, but the stock of Raw Furs in America now is so low, that prices are stiffening up, and it looks to us as if they will advance steadily from now on. You should buy your furs this season without fail. Remember our Fur Style Book prices mean goods delivered to you, as

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Continued from Page 17

well, and another smelter that is losing money, but if well handled it might do something—on paper, anyway. The idea is to group all these properties in one corporation, and capitalize it big and float the stock. You see, there's enough of a sure thing in it to make it look good, and there's a big speculation besides. A deal that has got a gambling chance for big money is what people bite at."

"Yes, but speculation will get any man if he keeps at it long enough," objected Pete.

"Certainly, it gets the speculator in time, but not the promoter, Pete. There's an element of gamble in every man. Half the people with money to invest can be persuaded to take a long chance on something big rather than to play safe and only get small returns. Year before last I put over a canning factory deal in Indiana. We combined half a dozen canning factories and capitalized them for nearly twice the inventory values, and it was a good fair thing at that—they were all going concerns and tolerably safe propositions. By the way, Pete, a promoter can dispose of a canning factory about as easy as a grocery salesman can sell a bill of canned goods. But I was going to say: I floated two Mexican rubber plantation schemes that same year, and, believe me, when it comes to hot air speculation a Mexican rubber plantation has got a mining deal looking like a bushel of wheat; but here's the point: it was just as easy to sell that plantation stock as it was the canning factories. Speculation, don't you know."

"I should think that one objection to that business," said Pete, "is that the people you deal with don't get to be steady customers and friends."

"They don't very often, that's a fact," admitted Gray, with a grin. "I sold about twenty thousand dollars of that rubber stock to some members of a club that I belong to, and they've been rubbering ever since for dividends," and Gray burst into a hearty laugh. "I've found it more congenial to attend another club since then. A man has got to keep looking up new prospects, but he don't mind that after he gets used to it. In fact, he gets to enjoy it. He can always put up more chest tackling a new party than with some one he has already dealt with. The supply will never run out, Pete. There's a sucker born every minute, you know."

"But isn't there more satisfaction, George, in a business where you give a man the worth of his money?"

"Oh, possibly—sometimes. But the fact is, Pete, everybody is after profit. The real satisfaction in a deal depends, after all, on what you make out of it. But what is the worth of your money, anyway? If a man buys stock where there's a good gambling chance to make a big thing, isn't that chance the worth of his money? The fact is, Pete, that fifty per cent of the big business of the country is pure hazard. Men are always capitalizing the future. If they didn't, the country wouldn't grow. You take it from me, the men who are making the money are those who capitalize chances and float the stock. Take Schwab and Carnegie and Harriman and all that bunch, when did they begin to rake in their millions? Why, it was when they commenced to pump in the hot air. It's the same way with us small fellows. If a man sticks to merchandise, for instance, why, he has got to take small profits. The big money in the selling game is in putting over a proposition that has got more or less blue sky in it, see?"

"What proportion of your deals pan out?" asked Pete; "that is, for the fellows who buy the stock?"

"Oh, I don't know; about half, I guess."

"Don't the fellows that lose their money make a roar?"

"Sometimes. One man sued me last year. He lost eight thousand dollars, and claimed that I made false representations. He really didn't have any case; at least he couldn't have proved it, but I settled the matter. I didn't want to bother with a lawsuit. But the average man takes his medicine and charges it up to experience. There's a



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principle of law, Pete, called 'Caveat Emptor,' which means, let the buyer look out for himself; and when it comes to a deal that involves speculation, why, it's 'Caveat Emptor' for your life."

After supper Pete and his guest retired to the library for a smoke; meanwhile Mrs. Crowther and her friend engaged at conversation in the sitting-room.

"You haven't admired my diamond," said Mrs. Gray, as she held her ring out for inspection. "George paid fifteen hundred dollars for it. I scolded him for extravagance, but not very hard, I fear. I did want a diamond."

"Yes, I noticed it," said Mrs. Crowther. "It is very beautiful, isn't it?"

"Yes. Nearly all the women in our club have diamonds, and I felt insignificant without one. You should visit our club, Jennie," and Mrs. Gray launched into an enthusiastic description of their new club-house.

"What do the women do at their meetings?" asked Mrs. Crowther.

"Oh, whatever they like. We played bridge much of the time this fall. Did you ever play bridge, Jennie?"

"No. I never got interested in cards."

"Perhaps you would if you should try bridge—especially when the stakes are moderately high."

"The stakes?"

"Why, yes. There isn't any excitement in it without stakes."

"You don't mean to say, Miriam, that you play for money?"

"Certainly, you goosey, it is a very common thing in society now."

"Why, Miriam, that is gambling!"

"Dear me, I suppose you might call it that, but it is no more gambling than playing for a prize. In both cases it's a game of chance—trying to get something for nothing. So far as losing is concerned I don't see the harm, if one can afford it."

"You distress me, Miriam, dear. You didn't do such things years ago."

"Why, really, Jennie, it all depends upon what one is accustomed to. It doesn't seem bad when all your associates do it. What would you say, I wonder, if you saw women smoking cigarettes?"

"I would think them loose characters," asserted Mrs. Crowther, warmly.

"Well, they have a smoking-room in our club where the members can smoke cigarettes, and many of them do it. The custom is spreading in all the cities now."

"If I were you, Miriam, I wouldn't belong to such a club."

"They are among the best people in our part of the city," asserted Mrs. Gray. "Why shouldn't a woman smoke if she wishes?"

"Because tobacco is unclean, for one thing. A woman can't be as pure physically if she uses it."

"Is it any worse for a woman than for a man?"

"Yes, both physically and morally worse. A woman is more delicately and nervously organized than a man, and tobacco would injure her more. Then the public standard of purity is higher for a woman than for a man. I don't say that it ought to be, but it is, and one can't fly in the face of public opinion on a moral question without growing less moral herself. Furthermore, Miriam, the fact that men lower their own standard of personal purity is no reason why women should lower theirs."

"That Presbyterian conscience is a dreadfully uncomfortable thing," said Mrs. Gray, with a smile. "It prevents you from enjoying life."

That evening, after their guests had retired, Pete told his wife about the proposition which Gray had made to him. "He offered me a partnership with a third interest the first year, and he guarantees eight thousand dollars."

"What did you tell him?" she asked.

"Oh, I said I would think it over and let him know."

"You haven't any idea of accepting it, have you, Pete, dear?"

"Why, I am going to chew on it pretty hard," said he. "Such chances don't come along every day. Don't you like the idea?"

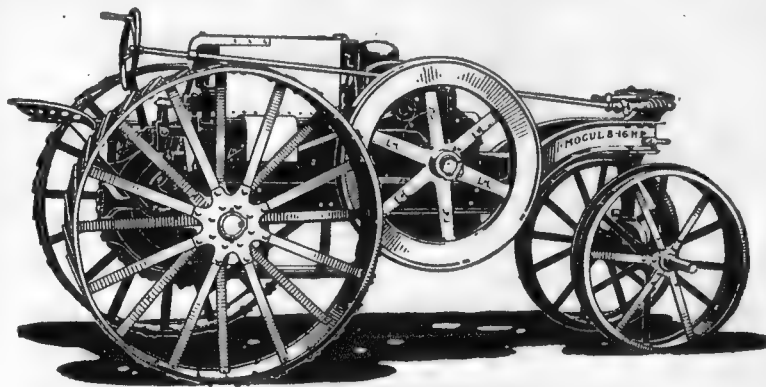
"No, I don't like it at all."

"Why not?"

"For one thing, I am afraid that his business isn't very honorable, and I can't help thinking that George's big

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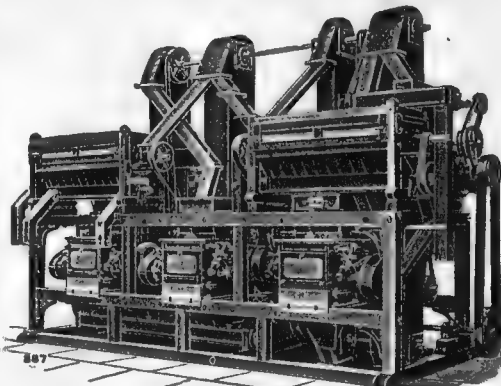
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money is a bad thing for him and Miriam both."

"Well, when you come down to brass tacks, Jen, a strictly honorable business comes pretty near being a pipe dream."

"Isn't your business honorable, Pete?"

"Why, it's as honest as any, but, believe me, there are all sorts of wrinkles."

"At any rate, Pete," she interrupted, "you give people value for their money. But look at those schemes that George told about at the supper table. You wouldn't wish to do such things, would you, Pete, dear?"

"Now see here, Jen, everybody that makes big money goes into schemes like that. Take brother Gorham, now, in your church. Didn't he manage the consolidation of three candy factories last year, and water the stock about fifty per cent., and clean up about twenty thousand dollars on the deal? And isn't he a good Presbyterian? Why, you take these Moguls that have been putting over those big trusts and cleaning up millions, aren't they Methodists and Baptists and Episcopalians till you can't rest? Aren't they the boys that come across with the fifty-thousand-dollar checks for missions? Sure thing!"

"I don't know about all that, Pete, but one thing I do know: If a business transaction doesn't perform a real service to society—something that people really need—it isn't honorable. Furthermore, I would dread to have you get after money the way George Gray is. Look at the change in him—the moral change—and he doesn't seem to realize it. And look at Miriam. She used to be interested in home. She isn't the same girl at all."

"Oh, yes, she is; only she's got all the modern improvements," grinned Pete.

"Do you remember," continued Mrs. Crowther, "when George and Miriam lived here, and he travelled for your company, how they used to come over on Saturday night and take supper with us, and how you and he would discuss your business plans and experiences, and how Miriam and I would visit together about our homes and church work? What cozy, pleasant times we had! George and Miriam were interested in wholesome things in those days. Contrast that with this evening, Pete."

"Why, of course, the good old days!" cried Pete, impatiently. "You can't turn the clock back, Jen, and get away with it. People make progress, you know. George is making big money all right."

"Let me ask you this, Pete: When Billy grows up, would you wish him to have the same ideals that George Gray has?"

"I don't know. Anyhow, that is something else again. You can't."

"And yet, Pete, you are proposing those same ideals for yourself. It doesn't look right to me at all. Don't you know, dear, how you have always valued the confidence and admiration of your wife? You have always had it, too, because I have never doubted your honesty. I value that more than I do money. One heritage that I want my boy to have from his father is an honorable name."

"Why, sure, I always try to play the game square; but see here, Jen, if you think that the wholesale grocery business is so almighty upright that it leans over backward, why, you've got another guess coming: How about coal tar products and formaldehyde and coppers and the Lord knows what else in your foods?"

"Now, Pete, that is the first time I ever heard you intimate that the business of Dodd, Garrells & Co., wasn't honest. I don't believe—"

"Don't think that I'm knocking the house, Jen; they are one of the squarest firms in the game, but all the same—"

"What you are really trying to do, Pete, is to argue yourself into believing that George Gray's business is as legitimate and honorable as yours. I am only a woman, and I don't understand all the intricacies of business, but I can see a great moral difference between dealing in hazards, as George Gray puts it, and dealing in merchandise. I don't want to see you subjected to such temptations, Pete, dear. I just couldn't bear it!"

Pete gazed in astonishment at the flushed face of his wife and the gathering tears in her eyes. "Why, say, this



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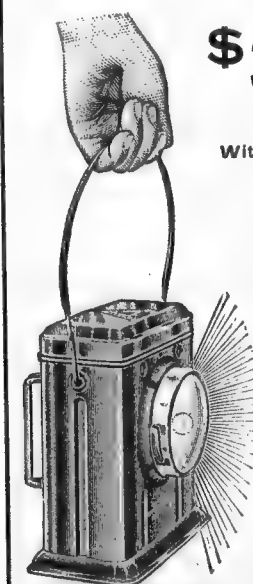
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thing is getting on your nerves, girlie; anyone would think to hear you talk that I was planning to murder my mother-in-law."

"Moral suicide is almost as bad, Pete."

"Another feature of the matter, Jen, is this: I have got about as far up in the travelling game as I can get in the grocery line. If I hold my trade up to last year's mark it's about the best I can do, and here I am only 39 years old, and I've got a hunch that it's in me to do something a mighty sight bigger. Women don't understand it, I guess; but there's something inside of a fellow that compels him to go to it and put across the best he's got. Maybe this proposition of Gray's is the thing and maybe it isn't. Anyhow, we haven't got to settle it tonight. I'm tired. Let's go to bed."

"I want to ask your advice about a confidential matter before you go, Pete," said Hiram Johnson, as Pete Crowther closed his order book and picked up his sample case.

"All right, uncork it. If there's anything I'm long on, it's advice."

"You know my business here has been going ahead in good shape, and I ought to build an addition on my store and increase my stock. I could use twice the room that I've got. But if I build I might as well plan to stay in this town permanently. It's a pretty good town, Pete, but rather slow. I have a chance to sell out at a mighty good figure. Now I always had an idea that some day I would move into a larger town and tackle a bigger business proposition. There was Fitzgerald that used to run a store down in the next block, and he did a good business too—you used to sell him—he sold out and went up into the mining country, you know, and started a store, and they say he is making all kinds of money. I knew that you travel up there, and I thought I would ask."

"Sure, I know that country, and I know about Fitzgerald too. I sell him his groceries up there, and he is making money all right. He has pulled down over twelve thousand dollars clear in the last three years in his business alone, and he has made some money dabbling in mines, too."

"That's just it," cried Johnson, eagerly; "and why couldn't I do the same thing?"

"You have built up a good solid business here, Hi," mused Pete.

"Yes, I have. It has been a steady thing. My inventory shows fifteen hundred dollars more than last year."

"Of course this town will never be a very big city," continued Pete. "The town is something like your business—a good, moderate, growing proposition. There's a rich farming country around here. It will always be a good town. It's a pleasant place to live in, isn't it?"

"Certainly. We have good schools and churches and solid public improvements. But the town is slow, Pete, and always will be slow."

"Now, let's see about Fitzgerald," said Pete. "I know him well, and he's a friend of mine. He has been prospering, but, between you and me, Fitz has been getting nutty over mines. He doesn't stay in the store much. He leaves most of that to his partner now. The fact is, he is cracked after big money, and is getting to be the most restless cuss you ever saw. I see that the last Bradstreet report mentions these things as if they reflected a little on his credit, and Bradstreet is no bonehead. You see, Hi, the difference between this country and that is the difference between agriculture and mines. One is a sure thing and the other is more or less of a speculation. That town is humming just now, and is ten times as big as this, but there is ten times as much hazard about it, too. I know Fitz, and I know you, and, believe me, you have got it all over him so far as enjoying life is concerned. Why, even if he wins out big you have got the bulge on him. 'Cause why? Because you are on solid ground, and he skates over thin ice part of the time. You take it from me, Hi, big money isn't the whole—" Pete suddenly paused, and, thrusting his hands into his pockets, he began to pace

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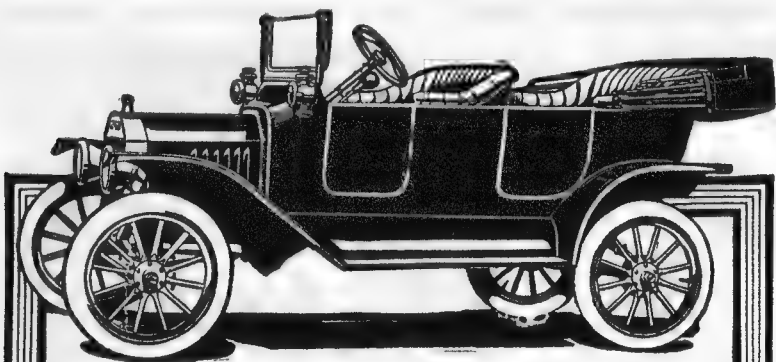
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A bumper crop—of pleasures and profits is reaped by the farmer who owns a Ford. He has broken down the barrier of distance, for himself and his entire family. Now, after the harvest—aren't you going to buy that Ford?

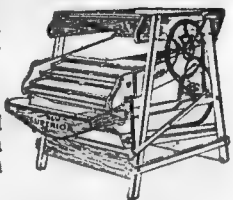
The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$890; the Town Car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalog I.



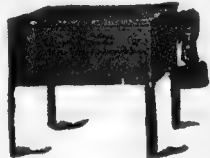
KING OF WILD OATS SEPARATOR

Lincoln Superior

Mill Cleans, separates and grades all your seed and grain more thoroughly and with better capacity than any other machine of its size in the world. It is the best money saver on the farm.



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Perfect Hatches the results always with these famous machines. 100 EGGS to 240 EGG SIZES

THE FAMOUS

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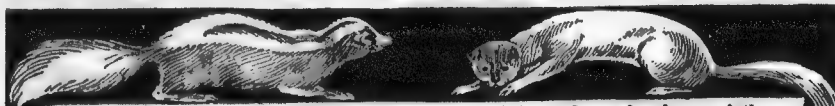
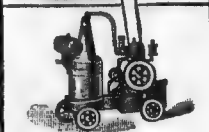
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THE AMERICAN EXPORTING AND FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. G3, 425-427 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La. (17)

the floor. He halted and burst into a hearty laugh.

"What's the joke?" asked Johnson in surprise.

"Oh, nothing. I thought of something else; but, say, Hi, does that sound like good sense—what I've been giving you?"

"Pretty darn good sense, I'll admit," said Johnson.

That evening, after Pete had written up his orders, he returned to his room and began to prepare for bed, when it suddenly occurred to him that the time for deciding upon George Gray's proposition had come. "I've got to settle it some time," he muttered, "and here goes."

He drew from his pocket a couple of letters which he had received that day, and carefully read them a second time. One was from Gray:

"Dear Pete:—I expected to hear from you before this. It seems to me that you ought not to hesitate a minute. Things are moving finely. That Denver scheme is a go. It ought to be good for eight thousand dollars. Believe me, Pete, the firm of Gray & Crowther will make them sit up and take notice. Let me know your decision as soon as possible. Wire me that you will accept."

"Yours, GRAY."

The other letter was from his wife. She carefully reviewed the many good reasons, as they seemed to her, why he ought to decline the offer. "But, after all," she wrote in conclusion, "it is not with me so much a matter of reason as it is of instinct. I just feel that you would better not do it. Please don't think that I would stand in the way of your ambition, Pete, dear, but don't you remember how it has always been a theory of yours that if a man earns a larger place it will come? Don't you think you can safely continue to trust that theory? And don't you think it the wisest plan never to go into an enterprise where there is doubt about the integrity of it? Lovingly, JENNIE."

Pete's cigar had gone out. He chewed the end of it vigorously. He took a photograph from his pocket and gazed at it. "You're all wool and a yard wide, girlie," said he. He opened his suit-case and took out a telegraph blank, upon which he wrote the following message to Gray:

"Ever so much obliged, old man, but its me for codfish and prunes. PETE."

He wrote a hurried note to his wife telling her of his decision, and then, ringing for the bell-boy, he sent both messages off.

The following Saturday night, after Pete had reached home and the family were seated at the supper table, Mrs. Crowther turned to Billy. "Go in and bring daddy that letter on the library table. I nearly forgot it. I always get fussed so when you come home, Pete." Pete opened and read the following letter from his company:

"Dear Pete:—As the end of the year approaches we are discussing that building project again. The past year has been a successful one, and it looks clear that we must provide larger facilities. We are also considering a plan to re-organize the company and turn it into a corporation. In case we do so, how would you like to get in on the ground floor and take about ten thousand dollars of stock in the new company? It seems to us, in case we build, that we should materially increase our sales force and establish a new position in the company—that of sales-manager. We should have a man in exclusive charge of the selling end, letting him act as house salesman and giving him entire charge of the sales force. It is our opinion that you are the man for that position. Of course this would involve a substantial increase in salary. Think it all over, and when you come in let us have the benefit of your ideas. We intend to confine the stock to the present members of the company, excepting that which you may take."

"Very truly,
"DODD, GARRELLS & CO.
"Per D."

Pete handed the letter over to his wife without comment. As she read it her eyes filled with tears.

"Now don't you see, Pete, dear," she cried, "that—"

"Oh, sure," broke in Pete with a laugh. "It pays to have a Presbyterian for a wife."

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We pay big prices for Fox, Wolf, Beaver, Fisher and White Weasel and special prices for fancy skins of all kinds. Ours is an old established firm and we have the best market and outlet for furs in America. Right now the demand for raw furs of all kinds is enormous and prices are 'way up. You'll make more money by shipping to us. You are guaranteed liberal grading, full value and a square deal on every shipment. Write today for price list and shipping tags. Means money—so act quick. Write today sure!

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Dept. 418

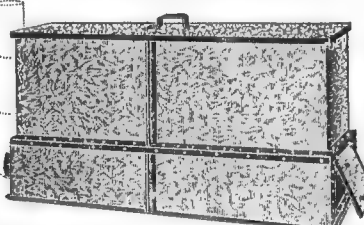
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Steel Tanks
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Built Up To A High Standard Not Down To A Price

The New Galloway SANITARY

Cream Separator

Is made so good in my factory that I will send it anywhere in the Dominion without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 30-day free trial, to test against any make or kind, that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all.

Travel 20,000 Miles
look over every factory in this country and all the foreign countries—you won't find its superior at any price. Made in our own factory from the finest material, on the best automatic machinery, by skilled workmen, in tremendous quantities, all parts alike, interchangeable and standard, and sold to you for less money than dealers and jobbers can buy machines not as good in carload lots for spot cash.

Get My 1916 Catalog

It's so good that no dairyman who owns 2 or 100 cows can afford to be without it. All I ask you to do is first get my proposition before you decide to purchase any cream separator of any make, kind or at any price. Just drop me a postal. Address
**Wm. Galloway, Pres.
Wm. Galloway Co.
of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. 11 Winnipeg Man.**

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—
N. M. MORRIS, Manager
NINETEEN HUNDRED WASHER CO.
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will soon take place so why neglect your hides or sell them to anyone at half their worth. We want your hides and will pay you full market value. We will pay 14c. per lb. for Frozen Hides. We also buy Raw Furs. Write us for our new price list, sent free to any address.

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Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Palestine in the First Century and Canada in the Twentieth

Continued from Page 11

Criticism of the present social order is becoming increasingly explicit and outspoken. While in the business of production this age has reached high efficiency, in the business of distribution it is seen to be stupid and unjust. The noblest souls are revolting against competition as the final law of industry and commerce. They are asking if it is a law of the nature of men as well as of that of wolves and foxes that if they live they shall live at the expense of another's suffering. So far Christianity seems to have made the competition even fiercer. The present world war is only a fiercer but less ignoble form of an unending struggle. It is not only the commercial and industrial conditions against which men are revolting. The political life of Christian countries is being recognized as profoundly un-Christian. In Canada this feeling is especially acute. It is not speaking too strongly to say that there is widespread and deep disgust and shame in Canada today over her political life—the ferocity and unscrupulousness and corruption of that unending civil war we call government by party; the wasteful and maggot-breeding patronage system; the oppressive and unequal methods of taxation; the tolerance of private monopoly; the sluggishness in conserving and developing the natural resources of the country in the interests of the nation; the almost complete failure to secure for the public service the first-rate executive ability which private corporations secure, sometimes in the public disservice.

It was when "the fulness of the time" had come in Palestine and in the world that the divine Deliverer appeared. Another crisis has come. The world situation calls for a new manifestation of the Redeemer. And probably nowhere in the world is the urgency greater than in Canada. Our industrial and commercial life is probably as much disfigured by sordidness and sharp practice as any other English-speaking land. Our political life, it may confidently be affirmed, is the lowest of all English-speaking lands, the most corrupt, the most partisan, the most sordid, the most destitute of moral idealism, the most indifferent to the well-being of the masses. Yet probably no other English-speaking land surpasses Canada in general intelligence, kindness, and respect for law and religion.

A House Divided

Canada is a house divided against itself. She must either suppress her soul or reconstruct her business and political systems. The issue is growing clear. It is the interests of the whole against the interests of the few. It is the square deal versus privilege. It is brotherhood against the new feudalism in which the barons are replaced by financial magnates, castles by monopolies, and armed retainers by governments hired by campaign funds.

Only the leader is lacking, and with such an issue the leader will not long remain undisclosed. Somewhere in Canada today probably is the man who will be to Canada what Moses was to the Hebrews, what the Gracchi sought to be to Rome, what Lloyd George is to Britain. Like the Gracchi and like Moses this coming tribune of the people may come from the ranks of the oppressors. Some child of wealth and privilege may shatter the fortresses of the new feudalism as Cromwell's cannon shattered the castles of the old. It is a captivating and not a fantastic hope. But as far as can be seen, the following of the new leader and the main strength of the attack on injustice and oppression will be found in the farmers and the artisans of Canada, a good proportion of the younger professional and business men, and all the ministers of the Christian faith who are living in their own world and not in the world of their grandparents.

Pre-eminent among these allies will be the grain growers of the west. On no class does the injustice of the present order press more heavily. No class, if united, has such political power. Humanly speaking, it is they who must win for Canada her true and glorious destiny.

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The Logical Winter Footwear

Nothing like fitting the youngsters out with "Great West Felts"; it keeps little feet warm and cozy; avoids chills, colds and doctors' bills. No felt footwear can compare with

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in shapeliness, style and class, real warmth and long-wearing qualities; yet they cost you no more.

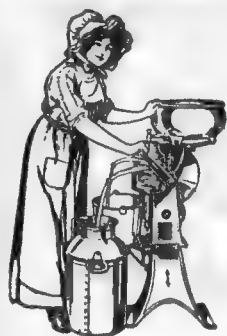
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THERE CAN ONLY BE TWO real reasons for putting off buying a De Laval; either you do not really appreciate how great your loss in dollars and cents actually is or else you do not believe the De Laval Cream Separator will make the savings claimed for it.

IN EITHER CASE THERE IS one conclusive answer: "Let the local De Laval agent set up a

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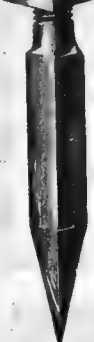
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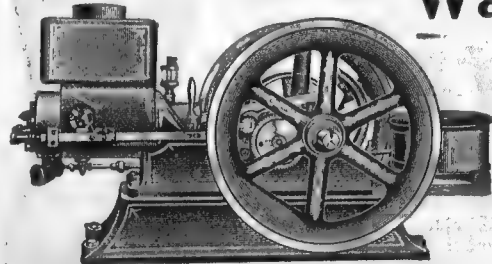
2x5x5 ft. three horse \$0.95
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One of your neighbors has one. Ask him if he would part with it. We handle "Waterloo Boy" Engines from 1 1/2 H.P. to 12 H.P. Prices mounted on skids range from \$45.00 to \$360.00, according to H.P. Write and tell us what engine you require and we will be pleased to quote you.

We also handle Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Engine Gang Plows, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

ASK US ABOUT THE "WATERLOO BOY" ONE MAN KEROSENE TRACTOR

THE GASOLINE ENGINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD. 104 Princess Street WINNIPEG, MAN.

Consider the Sheep

Continued from Page 20

If the range ewe basis is Rambouillet instead of wrinkly American merino the stock will be larger, smoother and fuller bodied.

The English breeds differ considerably in their adaptations. Leaving the mountain breeds out of account we have two main classes left, the long-wools and the medium-wools. The medium-wooled sheep suit us better out here. The climate of the prairie provinces is not wet and most of our moisture comes in the early summer. On the other hand, our climate is subject to considerable extremes in temperature. An open bushy wool sheds water easily and dries out quickly, but it leaves the skin open to fine driving snow and the spine to heavy falls of snow. It also permits the rapid radiation of heat from the body. The medium-wools, on the other hand, prevent the rapid radiation of heat and keep out the fine snow. The black-faced, medium-wooled and medium weight breeds are credited with being generally more hardy and more prolific also than the heavier, open-wooled breeds. In the old country itself the medium-wools are the more popular for straight breeding on the farms and their lighter weight and better quality of mutton suit the consumer. The long-wools are used chiefly for crossing purposes which is the basis of both foreign and domestic sales.

Type More Important Than Breed

In either grade or pure bred flocks the type is more important than the breed. There is not as much difference in the breeds as there is between good and poor sheep in a particular breed. The South-down has no rival for perfection of mutton conformation. He is smoothly fleshed every place and extra full in the good places. He is light in offal and waste parts. His legs are short and the bony structure generally proportionately light. The flesh is nicely mixed and fine in texture. He is not a very large sheep and as a pure bred requires steady infusions of English blood to hold him up. The Shrop is larger and is still a low down compact sheep. Both from good form and fleece and attractive appearance the Shrop has had greater popularity over the past twenty-five years than any mutton breed has ever had. Breed fanciers, however, have given undue attention to markings and points from the standpoint of fashion rather than utility. The pony sheep seem to be generally the prettiest for covering and purchasers of fashionable sheep have sometimes been disappointed in the size of the lambs. Four or five years ago success turned to the Shrop man breeding and advertising big, strong, sappy growing sheep. The Oxford men, on the other hand, have been getting their sheep closer to the ground, denser in the fleece, generally well covered and not of inordinate size and have been making considerable well-deserved encroachment in the field of the Shropshire. Hampshires and Suffolks are working towards their turn. The Hampshires are all right for the man who really appreciates the need of carrying on his sheep business in relation to first class cultivation of a good variety of forage such as fall rye, grain mixtures, rape, roots, etc. Lambs don't reach the hundred and forty pounds at six months that the English lambs do if left to rustle on a limited pasture lot all summer. The Suffolks are good foragers and kill out well. Not being in large general demand some of the importations have been of poor sheep. They have been light, high-up, bare-bellied sheep and dark in the skin. They don't need to be of this sort, however, and there are real good Suffolks obtainable in Western Canada. The Dorsets are a middle-wooled sheep and serve a good use. In the neighborhood of cities they are used for raising early lambs, but they are attractive to any one who likes to see his ewes graze and his lambs suck. They are prolific and good milkers. They rather incline to the dairy type and are not heavy shearers or as good fleshers as the dark faces.

After a man has chosen his breed, or even before he has chosen it, he should know a good ram and ewe. The meat animal should be square, straight, symmetrical and low down. The ram should be strong in front in shape and appearance. He should have a full chest chamber, a broad scrag, a short face, broad poll and masculine expression. It is chiefly on the breed and sex finish on the front of a ram that the experienced

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Would you like to add to your library? Just glance over the titles of these books:

1. Farm Management
2. Agricultural Engineering
3. Audel's Automobile Guide
4. Farm Blacksmithing
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For the best article received on either of the subjects mentioned below, we will give any two of the books 1, 2 or 3. For the second best article we will give either one of the first three books or any two of books 4, 5, 6 or 7. For each third best article we will give either one of the last four books (Nos. 4, 5, 6 or 7).

SUBJECT 1

The Mechanical Hired Man

Articles on this subject should describe the various uses to which the small gasoline engine has been put on the farm. Drawings, sketches of the layout of line shafting, etc., or photographs showing the arrangement of the engine and power machines will all help to make the article more interesting and will be considered when awarding the prizes. Articles should contain the cost of the engine and the installation of the various labor-saving devices, the cost of operation, full details of installation and a short note on the advantages of the layout.

SUBJECT 2

Water Works on the Farm

This subject will include the manner of locating the source of water, its position, the manner in which it is laid on in the house and buildings, whether it is a gravity or pressure system, how the outside pipes are insulated to keep them from freezing, how much the installation cost.

SUBJECT 3

The Farm Automobile

What uses it can be put to? Do you use it as a power plant? Is it cheaper than a pair of drivers? How long during the year can you use it? How much does it cost in gasoline and repairs? What kind of car is most satisfactory in your district?

RULES—Read Carefully

No article should exceed 600 words in length. Write plainly on one side of the paper only. Commence each subject on a separate piece of paper and sign name and address in full on each article. Do not attempt to fill out the articles with unnecessary words. The prizes will be awarded on the facts which each article contains. Any photographs which are available should accompany articles. All articles for competition must reach this office on or before Dec. 29, 1915.

Address all letters to

Grain Growers' Guide

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AT MR. WM. STUCKEY'S RANCH

One mile west and 2 miles south of De Winton, at Stormont School, 18 miles south of Calgary, Alta.

14 Head of Choice Cows, Reds and Roans. Young, in good condition, just about to calve or believed to be in calf.

6 Heifers, coming 2 years old.

5 Bulls, coming 2 years old.

10 Spring Calves, 4 Bulls and 6 Heifers.

The above are a choice lot, well conditioned and good colors. Cows and 2-year-olds are all registered, papers to be produced at sale. Papers for the calves will be procured for purchasers.

12 Head of Young Horses, Clyde type, including some extra good fillies coming 3 years old.

36 Young Hogs, including 2 Brood Sows, and a number of Poultry.

TERMS: Hogs and Poultry—Cash. Cattle and Horses—One-half cash, balance 12 months credit on furnishing lien note bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum; 8 per cent. off for cash.

Parties attending sale by train which leaves Calgary for De Winton at 8.05 a.m., or from the south which gets to De Winton at 10.04 a.m., will be met at the station by rigs.

Send to the undersigned for list of extended Pedigrees.

WM. STUCKEY,

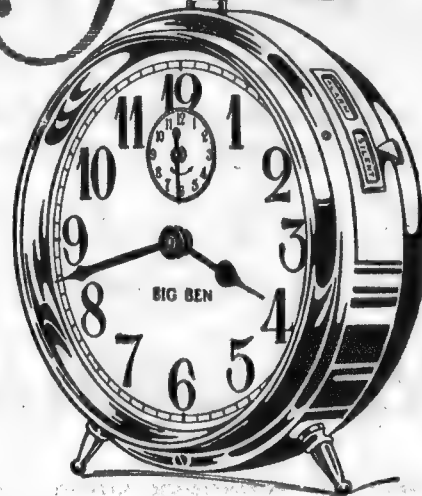
De Winton P.O.,
Proprietor.

R. A. JOHNSTON,

335 8th Ave West, Calgary,
Auctioneer.

PLEASE MAKE NOTE OF THIS AD. AS IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

Big Ben



At Home on the Farm

In your room, or son's, or beside the hired man's bed. It's all the same to Big Ben for he's right at home. He knows it's his business to be first one up and to wake the others in time for morning chores.

Leave it to him to rouse the heavy sleepers—men who work long hard days and sleep like logs at night.

He's at home on the farm and earns his keep the very first day, same as he's doing on thousands of farms.

If your dealer hasn't him, a money order addressed to his makers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him postpaid. \$2.50 in the States—in Canada, \$3.00.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

PERCHERONS

THE BREED BEST
ADAPTED TO CANADA

No more imported animals until after the war is over. Native bred stallions and mares are now coming into their own. Buy a team of pure bred Percheron mares safe in foal and get started right. It pays to breed the best.

Breed to Percherons and Get Into the Breed That is Commanding the Market

Percheron Stallions for Sale

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM

PRINCE RUPERT [4115]. Black, 8 years old. Sired by Calypso, the famous champion at Chicago. Dam—Prairie Queen, who has won the Gold Medal two years at Brandon. McPEAK [29051]. Gray, 14 years old. Has won several first prizes. Both these horses guaranteed sure and first class foal getters. Will sell at reasonable prices.

M. E. VANCE, P.O. Box 2, Crandell, Man.

BIG COMBINATION SALE

DECEMBER 16th, 1915

At 9.30 a.m., at the

CALGARY SALES REPOSITORY

(Corner Fifth Avenue and Centre Street—In the Heart of the City), all Under Cover

CLYDESDALE HORSES

25 YOUNG MARES AND FILLIES

NEARLY ALL IN FOAL AND VERY GOOD WORKERS IN HARNESS

9 STALLIONS.

HACKNEY
HORSES

2 STALLIONS.

6 MARES AND FILLIES

2 WELSH PONIES.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

BEEF AND DUAL PURPOSE TYPE

40 HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS. ALL AGES

25 HEAD OF BULLS. ALL AGES; ALL WESTERN BRED

60 Young Oxford and Shropshire Ewes

All animals pure bred and registered of best quality and bred to the very best rams.

All animals may be inspected at Golden West Balgreggan, five miles South-West of Calgary at any time. Two days previous to the sale all animals will be at the Calgary Sales Repository for inspection.

Terms: Half cash; the balance on approved joint lien notes at ten months. Discount of 8 per cent on all cash payments above half.

Single Fare Rates on all railroads from all parts of Alberta for round trip

Catalogue will be ready shortly. Write for it today

P. M. BREDT & CO., Golden West Balgreggan, Box 2089, CALGARY, Alta.

Licensed and Bonded

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"We Have the Service"

FOR HANDLING CONSIGNMENTS

The Regina Grain Company

Limited

Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange

PRIVATE WIRES

Regina

Sask.

MACLENNAN BROS. LIMITED

Winnipeg

Track Buyers Commission Merchants

BONDED for \$41,000 **NOT** Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Under the Canada Grain Act

Grain Exchange

INDEPENDENT.

GRAIN BUYERS WANTED

To Operate under our Track Buyer's License

Will Pay **\$6.00** Per Car **Commission**

for all CAR LOTS secured during balance of this season. Wire and write for further particulars.

Let Us
Sell Your
Grain!

Our Service means
Personal Inspection
Liberal Advances
Prompt Returns
Get in touch with
us for our best bids



BLACKBURN & MILLS

531-535 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg

Phones - Main 46 and 3570

RAW FURS Wool and Hides

At all times, whether peace or war, you will do better by shipping your Raw Furs to the fastest growing and most reliable Fur House in Toronto. We have a large demand for all kinds of Raw Furs and are paying highest market prices; it will pay you to ship to us. We pay all express charges. Remittance same day as shipment received. Price list and tags sent on request by personal letter. Write today and be convinced and receive honest assortment.

British Raw Fur Co.

28½ West Market Street, Toronto, Ont.

Lake Superior Silver Herring

Direct To Consumer From Producer

FROZEN FISH

Silver Herring in sacks, 100 lbs. Each \$2.25
Whitefish Per lb. .10
Salmon Trout, Lake Superior10

SALTED FISH

Silver Herring, 100 lb. kegs Each \$3.50
Superior Trout, 100 lb. kegs " 6.00
Anchovies, 10 lb. pails " 1.50
Icelandic Herring, 100 lb. kegs " 9.00

SMOKED FISH

Atlantic Haddock, 15 lb. boxes Each \$1.35
Atlantic Haddock, 30 lb. boxes " 2.75
Haddock Fillets, 15 lb. boxes " 1.85
Atlantic Bloaters, 50's " 2.00
Atlantic Kippers, 60's " 2.25

F.o.b. Port Arthur, Ontario

DATES SHIPMENTS—Salt Fish, December 1st; Frozen and Smoked Fish, December 20th
Reference: Bank of Montreal, Port Arthur, Ont.

MONEY ORDER FOR AMOUNT OF PURCHASE TO ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

Address:

The Dominion Fish Co. Limited
P. O. Box 516 - PORT ARTHUR - Ontario



Terms to Suit Purchaser

The Ideal Xmas Gift!

Write for Free Catalogue

The Saskatoon Piano Co.

SASKATOON

Provincial Agents for Bell Pianos and Organs

McBEAN BROS. Offers More Valuable Market

Information to Farmers of Western Canada

Our prediction to farmers in previous advertisements of \$1.00 per bus. for our wheat has already come true. We now go farther and say that for the balance of this crop we might easily get \$1.25 per bus. or higher. The winter wheat crop in the United States is worse than first claimed, and we now figure over 250 million bus. rendered unfit for milling, while their spring wheat crop is showing a very low average grade. Oats here should advance 10c. per bus. and probably 20c. Don't sell your grain at either street or track prices. Ship in carlots to us and get the highest price going when sold. Remember that we make big advances on carlots of grain, and also remember we only want a share of your business—give us a trial. If your car is already loaded and you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P., bill to Fort William, Ont., and if on the C.N.R., to Port Arthur, Ont., and be sure to mark on the shipping bill: "Notify McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man." This enables us to check up grading and weighing without any chance of missing it.

McBEAN BROS.

November 15, 1915.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

breeder pays the long price. The ewe should be long, straight and deep and broad behind and finer in the neck and head than the ram.

The change required in our feeding practice is the substitution of cultivated foods for native grasses. Native grasses are good for six weeks, not for six months. Fall rye sown in July is available as soon as the snow goes off. Native pasture follows, grain mixtures, rape by itself and as a catch crop in oat stubbles, second growth meadow and fall rye again make up the summer feeding. Winter feeding requires a ration of fodder, grain and roots and the fodder should be varied. It should be of alfalfa, clover or well cured upland hay supplemented by straw. Grain may be tailings and weed seeds, oats and bran or oats and a little light wheat. Turnips may be fed in abundance to lambs, but two or three pounds a day is enough for ewes. Mangels are good for spring feeding except for rams. Salt should be available at all times and water at least once a day.

Sheep may be satisfactorily run in open or half open sheds, but the shelter should be effective on both the north and east. The sheds should be deep enough so as not to be windswept and the feeding may be done outside. A part of every pen should be closed and should provide for feed or shearing room and lambing pen. It should provide for the separate feeding of rams, ewes and ewe lambs. Ewe lambs do not do as well competing with ewes for feed. The pens should be heavily littered both inside and out. Some shepherds blame an icy bed ground and poor feed together for goitered lambs. If sufficient litter is provided sheep sheds do not require cleaning during the winter.

The profit and economy in sheep keeping may be written in either large or small figures. It costs Western grain growers \$650,000 a year for transportation alone on the weeds grown and shipped to Fort William, to say nothing of dockage on samples, reduction of crop yield and labor in combating weeds, and likewise to say nothing about the loss of the food value of the seeds if they had been kept at home after they were grown—a hundred thousand tons in weight. Eighty or ninety per cent. of this goes to the States. It is not even fed to home grown stock at the cleaners, let alone to stock raised where the weeds are raised.

It is rather difficult to estimate the profits on a small flock of sheep on account of the variation in the cost of stock, the cost of feed and the variation in rations in different localities. The

figures given below may be modified to suit local circumstances:—

Capital outlay:—

12 ewes at \$10.00 each \$120.00
Registered ram lamb 20.00

Total \$140.00

Feed consists of a ration made up of fodder, roots and grain. A sheep requires about three pounds of dry matter per day. Allowing that two-thirds of this might consist of marketable feed and the feeding period extended over five months or one hundred and fifty days, the cost would be approximately as follows:—

One and a half pounds of marketable hay per sheep per day.

One and a half tons at a production cost of \$6.00 per ton \$ 9.00

One half-pound of grain, half a ton in all, at two-thirds of a cent per pound 6.65

Two tons of turnips at a production cost of \$6.00 12.00

Pasture 75 cents each 9.75

Total \$37.40

Average cost 2.87

In this calculation rough fodders and refuse grains are given no market value, but are necessary to supplement the other foods.

Returns:—

13 fleeces of 7½ pounds each at 16 cents \$15.60
15 lambs at \$6.00 each 90.00

Total \$105.60

Balance 68.20

Average profit per ewe 5.70

The increase in lambs is put at one hundred and twenty-five per cent. In small flocks it commonly goes above this. The value of lambs is arrived at from the price of dressed lamb carcasses. Lambs at five or six months weigh from ninety to one hundred pounds and will dress forty pounds of mutton. Butchering is a simple operation and it opens the way for the securing of the last dollar to the producer who can find a market with retailers or hotels for dressed lamb in any of our towns, large or small. Ewe lambs are figured as of the same value as dressed wether lambs. While wool is high at present and will likely be nearly as high next season, the prices are not likely to hold up. This method of accounting does not include labor cost or the value of manure and is not intended to be either complete or to be applicable to all conditions, but it gives a basis of calculation and fairly represents the profits from well managed farm flocks of a good class of commercial sheep.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 27, 1915)

Wheat—Prices during the past week have ruled stronger due to firmness in Liverpool coupled with strength in the American markets and prices finally finished $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ higher, the principal strength being in the November on account of the very good demand for immediate delivery wheat. At the outset the market ruled dull and the demand was none too good, Liverpool also being weak, but as the week advanced cables from the outside markets came in stronger and this reflected on prices here. The demand for cash wheat has been fairly good all week, exporters being good buyers; 1 Northern trading from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ over the November, 2 Northern $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ under the November, and 3 Northern $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ under the November. The lower grades were also well enquired for, particularly No. 4 and No. 5, which traded as close as 10c. and 16c. to the November respectively.

Oats—Slightly firmer in sympathy with wheat and finished 1c. to 2c. higher. The demand for cash oats ruled good all the week, all grades being in good demand.

Barley—Prices steady but demand for top grades continues very good.

Flax—Prices firmed up today in sympathy with bulge in Duluth, and while the close was $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher when compared with last Saturday, they are considerably up from the low prices in the middle of the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 23	101	96	101
Nov. 24	102	96	101
Nov. 25	101	95	100
Nov. 26	102	96	100
Nov. 27	104	97	101
Nov. 29	101	96	101
Week ago	101	96	101
Year ago	115	121	121
Oats—			
Nov. 23	40	37	39
Nov. 24	41	37	40
Nov. 25	40	37	39
Nov. 26	43	37	40
Nov. 27	42	38	40
Nov. 29	43	39	41
Week ago	40	37	39
Year ago	52	56	56
Flax—			
Nov. 23	179	180	185
Nov. 24	179	179	184
Nov. 25	179	179	184
Nov. 26	181	182	187
Nov. 27	183	182	189
Nov. 29	184	184	190
Week ago	181	180	185
Year ago	122	129	129

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, November 26, 1915.—		1915 Wheat	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	90,293.20	13,830.30	
1 Nor.	8,221,869.30	1,014,741.30	
2 Nor.	2,972,957.20	1,556,574.10	
3 Nor.	2,818,044.30	1,287,658.10	
No. 4	1,368,877.20	694,169.10	
Others	2,573,311.40	824,311.50	
This week	18,045,353.40	This week	5,390,285.20
Last week	17,932,173.20	Last week	5,907,878.00
Increase	113,180.20	Decrease	517,592.40

Oats		Flaxseed	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	76,866.04	13,513.28	
2 C.W.	1,745,656.29	347,499.19	
3 C.W.	800,683.13	311,357.11	
Ex. 1 Fd.	217,197.01	239,111.22	
Others	1,233,999.02	711,810.20	
This week	4,074,382.15	This week	1,623,292.32
Last week	3,903,262.15	Last week	2,173,823.02
Increase	171,120.00	Decrease	550,530.04

Barley		Flaxseed	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
3 C.W.	319,863.24	1 N.W.C.	586,684.42
4 C.W.	223,704.14	2 C.W.	43,342.04
Rej.	40,875.34	3 C.W.	18,193.11
Feed	29,241.00	Others	24,084.25
Others	165,288.16		
This week	778,972.40	This week	672,304.26
Last week	557,704.04	Last week	529,985.28
Increase	221,268.36	Increase	142,318.54
Last year's total	162,087.01	Last year's total	699,476.25

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915 (lake)	9,788,382	2,314,967	198,966	44,044
(rail)	182,061	92,351	7,821	975
1914 (lake)	2,901,049	1,460,694	210,389	553,610
(rail)	90,444	19,042	2,512	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending November 26, 1915.—			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	18,045,353	4,074,382	779,972
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	4,857,314	2,578,937	279,374
Total	23,012,533	6,653,319	1,058,346
At Buffalo and Duluth	4,150,530	112,000	123,000
Total this week	27,173,063	6,765,319	1,181,346
Total last week	27,467,077	7,008,446	1,017,585
Total last year	14,693,914	3,868,186	645,619
At Midland and Tiffin there are 105,000 bushels U.S. wheat and 219,564 bushels U.S. oats in bond.			

WHEAT COMMANDEERED

On Saturday night at 11.30 the Grain Commission advised the elevators at Fort William that the Government of Canada had commandeered all the 1, 2 and 3 Northern wheat in store in the public and hospital elevators and also stopped the loading of all boats. Later this loading was commenced again, but all wheat had to be consigned to the order of the Canadian Government. There was a meeting of the members of the Grain Exchange at which all railway men and bankers were present, and it was decided that until more definite information was received it would be better to suspend trading in wheat and await events. There will be trading in oats, barley and flax as usual, but nothing in wheat until further instructions are received. It will probably mean that all grain that was traded in Saturday afternoon and late Saturday morning, that was not delivered to buyers, will have to be adjusted when trading is commenced.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Nov. 27)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.05
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, sample	1.03
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	1.05
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	1.01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample sale	.98
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.98

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, hvy. dock	.97
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bleached	.92
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.92
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, soft	.93
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 3 yellow corn, part car	.70
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	.68
Timothy, 8 sacks	6.85
Millet, 1 car, sample, cwt.	2.00
Sample oats, 1 car	.34
No grade white oats, 1 car	.35
No. 3 white oats, 7 cars	.36
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.59
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.62
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.61
Sample barley, 7 cars	.62
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.99
No. 1 flax, part car	2.04
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.03
No grade flax, 1 car	2.00

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Nov. 27.—After a hesitating start hog prices advanced today, helped by the fact that the receipts were less numerous than on the corresponding day last week. Cattle prices were almost nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs that arrived went to killers direct.

South St. Paul, Nov. 27.—The usual lower market tendencies were in evidence this week. Thanksgiving with increased poultry sales had its usual influence on beef prices and a general weakening all round was felt.

Hog prices on Monday sagged to the lowest position of the year, or in nearly four years for that matter, when supplies reached record volume for the eleventh month of the year. At the decline top was listed at \$6.00, but some recovery later put the sale basis back to a \$5.60 to \$6.25 basis. Pigs which have been coming in very large proportion to the total run have sold around \$5.00 generally. Average weights continue to run much lighter than a year ago, indicating the premature marketing of much of the northwest's crop of pigs.

Firm trade conditions have prevailed in the sheephouse. Strong to 25 cents higher clearance for fat stock was secured on and after the Tuesday session as compared with the close last week. Best western lambs sold up to \$8.50 and natives at \$7.00 to \$8.25 according to weight and quality. Top for ewes was at \$5.25 and other grades sold accordingly. Feeder demand was fairly active.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The firmer prices paid for hogs, despite the heavy run of over 1,800 animals, was the feature of the local market today. Practically every packer quoted hogs around \$9.75, fed and watered. The whole country, particularly the west, has been depleted of swine, and till it has been replenished packers will have to pay high values. Dealers, in their weekly report to the country drovers, quoted from \$9.50 to \$9.75.

Good light butchers' were steady, selling from \$6.50 to \$7.25. Some extra choice heavy animals, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, topped the market at \$7.90. Large numbers of cows and bulls continue to be marketed. Canners and cutters were steady.

Stock and feeder trade is slowing down. The best heavy feeders were firm, but lighter stuff was off a trifle. Milkmen continue in strong demand at fair prices.

Lambs eased off slightly towards the close of the market, few animals selling above \$9.25. Sheep were correspondingly lower. Only a few calves were handled, prices remaining steady.

Calgary, Nov. 27.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd. reports that last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 463 horses, 1,526 cattle, 1,432 hogs and 425 sheep. This week's receipts were 209 horses, 2,272 cattle, 1,701 hogs and 428 sheep.

Outward Shipments—Sixteen cars of cattle to

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Nov. 27, were:—			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.01	\$1.02	
2 Nor. wheat	.99	.99	
3 Nor. wheat	.95	.95	
3 white oats	.37	.36	
Barley	.54-.66	.62-.65	
Flax, No. 1	1.82	2.06	
Futures—			
Dec. wheat	.97	.96	
May wheat	1.01	1.02	

Seattle, three cars to Moose Jaw, one to Vancouver, three to Kamloops. Hogs—One car of hogs to Victoria, three cars of hogs to Toronto, two cars to Moose Jaw, one mixed car of hogs and sheep to New Westminster.

Cattle and Hogs—In spite of heavier receipts the market continues to retain its stability by reason of increased local demand. Practically all good classes of stock sold readily and steadily. Fat steers topped out at \$6.35, with bulk selling around \$6.00 to \$6.10. Cows sold at 5 cents and heifers at \$5.25, except for some breedy heifers, which sold for stockers at \$5.50. Light butcher stock sold for butchers or stockers at around \$5.50, with \$5.70 to \$5.80 for the better class of light feeders. Light heifers brought 6 cents and the demand for them continues. Hogs went out of bounds at \$8.65 for tops today with light grading. We look for \$8.50 to \$8.65 to rule as receipts may not be as heavy next week, shippers taking advantage of the price while it lasts.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows:—Cattle, 3,776; calves, 253; hogs, 4,730; and sheep, 1,411.

The reason for the slight stiffening in the local cattle market seems to be due to the very light receipts coming forward at this time of the year. Against this bullish influence, however, is the fact that the class of stock for sale is very poor. Much of the stuff shows signs of shrink from bare fall pasture and very little good enough to get 6 cents is changing hands. Extra good steers reached \$6.50 to \$6.60, but this was only an odd lot or two. Bulls and oxen are quiet at from \$4.50 to \$5.25. Good quality cattle of all classes is readily snapped up, but rough stuff is very hard to sell at a paying price. This has been the rule taught constantly by stockyard buyers, and this year, when farmers are generally in a so much better position financially than ever before, it would be wisdom on their part to purchase a good, beef type pure bred bull to grade up any stock they may have.

Hogs are scarce in Canada and will remain a good price until supplies are heavier. Indications point in the south to a falling off of supplies, owing to the larger number than usual of immature hogs being marketed at this time of the year. In Winnipeg on Saturday top hogs sold for \$9.00 to \$9.25. Closer grading on lights is being practiced now. Pigs are worth \$7.00 to \$7.50; feeders, \$6.00 to \$6.50; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.00; and stags, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Sheep and lambs find a ready outlet; best lambs at \$3.00 to \$3.25 and best sheep \$0.25 to \$7.00.

Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE—The Produce Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that there is very little butter coming forward at present. New laid eggs are scarce and prices are firmer. Potatoes are unchanged. Cream and milk are unchanged. Live poultry is more plentiful and price remains steady. Dressed hogs are steady, lights 11¢ to 12 cents per pound, heavier weights 9¢ to 10¢ cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is not very much country butter coming to market now and dealers have raised the price this week. Fancy dairy butter is worth 24 to 26 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy is 24 to 25 cents per pound and good round lots 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs—The quality of eggs coming from country stores is very poor indeed. After carefully candling such shipments dealers pay 25 cents per dozen. Strictly new laid eggs such as a few individual farmers are sending are eagerly bought up at from 38 to 40 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—There is no alteration in the potato situation, dealers paying 50 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—Sweet cream is quite scarce and prices have advanced another cent this week. Sweet cream delivered is worth 40 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream is still 33 cents per pound of butterfat and milk is unchanged at \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 23 to November 29 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	WHEAT 4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	NO. 3	NO. 4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	FLAX 3 CW	Ref.
Nov. 23	100	98	93	88	82	76	..	39	36	36	35	..	..	..	..	..	179	176	..	..
24	101	99	94	..	..	..	..	29	30	30	35	..	64	59	..	..	179	176	..	..
25	99	97	93	..	..	..	..	39	36	36	35	34	65	61	..	..	179	176	..	..
26	100	98	94	88	..	..	..	39	36	36	35	34	66	61	..	..	182	179	..	..
27	101	99	95	90	..	..	..	40	37	37	36	35	66	61	54	54	182	179	..	..
29	..	..	NO	MA R	KE T	..	..	41	38	38	37	36	66	61	54	54	184	181	..	..
Week ago	101	99	94	89	83	76	..	39	36	36	35	..	66	61	55	54	181	178	..	..
Year ago	115	113	108	105	..	..	..	52	49	49	..	..	..	..	60	60	123	120	..	..

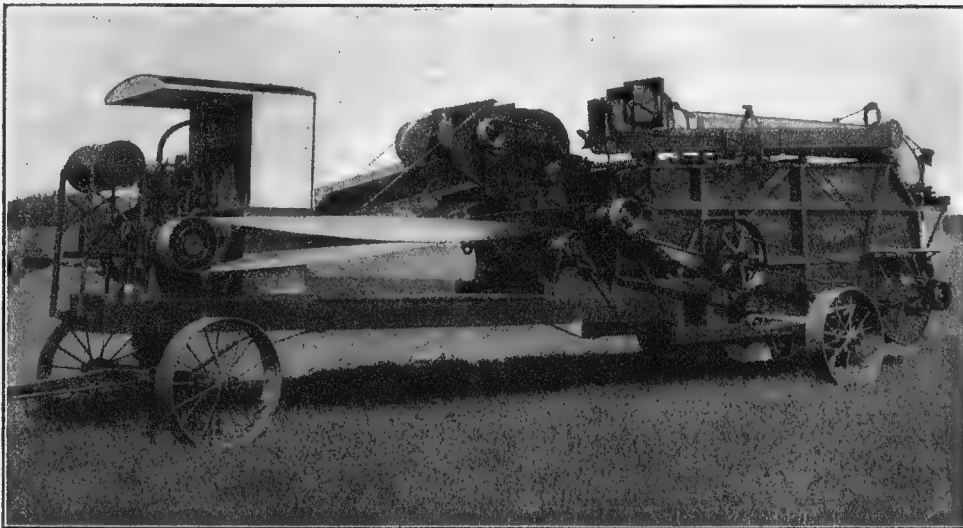
THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	Nov. 29	Year Ago	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27		Nov. 29	Year Ago	Nov. 26	Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Nov. 25
Cattle	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	6.35-6.50	5.75-6.00	7.75-8.00	6.75-6.10	8.35-10.55	7.00-9.00	Fancy dairy	24c-26c	23c	35c		32c	30c
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.15-6.35	5.50-5.75	7.50-7.85	6.25-5.75	6.20-8.30	3.75-7.50	No. 1 dairy	24c-26c	20c	27c-30c	30c	29c	27c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.40-5.65	5.25-5.50	7.00-7.50		6.20-8.30	3.75-7.50	Good round lots	21c-23c	16c-17c	25c	27c	25c	25c
Best fat cows	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.00	6.00-6.50	4.75-5.10	2.75-8.00	4.00-6.00	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium cows	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.50	5.50-6.00		2.75-8.00	4.00-6.00	Subject to candling	25c	22c				
Common cows	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.50	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.50	2.75-8.00	4.00-6.00	New Laid	38c-40c		30c-55c	35c	35c	28c
Choice heifers	5.40-5.50		7.00-7.40	5.25-5.50		4.00-6.00	Potatoes						35c
Best bulls	4.00-4.50	5.00-5.25	6.00-6.50	3.00-4.00		3.50-5.35	In sacks, per bushel, new	50c	55c-60c	50c	45c	65c	45c
Common and medium bulls		4.25-4.50	5.25-5.50			3.50-5.35	Milk and Cream						
Best feeding steers	5.50-5.65	4.75-5.25	5.25-5.85	5.00-5.75		4.25-7.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c	30c-32c		33c-35c	
Best stocker steers	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.75	6.00-6.50			4.00-6.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)						
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$65	\$75-\$120	\$60-\$75			Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	33c	28c	26c-28c		27c-29c	32c
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$45	\$45-\$60	\$55-\$60			Live Poultry	\$2.50	\$2.25	53c per lb. of butter-fat		\$2.60	
Hogs	\$9.00-\$9.25	\$8.65	\$9.75-\$9.80	\$8.65	\$5.85-\$6.80	\$5.80-\$6.25	Spring chickens	13c		13c	40c each	10c	15c
Heavy sows	\$6.25-\$7.50	\$5.25					Fowl	9c-10c		10c	40c	8c	13c
Stags	\$4.50	\$4.00					Ducks	11c		10c	50c	8c	14c
Sheep and Lambs							Geese	10c		11c	\$1.00		
Choice lambs	\$8.00	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$8.75-\$9.50		\$7.15-\$9.30	\$8.00-\$8.50	Turkeys	15c		16c	\$1.50	16c	16c
Best killing sheep	\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$5.75-\$7.00		\$6.00-\$6.50	\$4.50-\$7.00	Hay (per ton)						
							No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14			\$18	
							No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$13	\$9	\$11	\$18	\$12.00
							No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$16	\$14	\$11		
							No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$11-\$12			\$12-\$13	

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Steam Engines 16 to 25 H.P., Gas Tractors, Separators 24-46 to 36-60 Combination Outfits. The Celebrated "Cushman" Engine 25 H.P., with 24-46 Standard "Decker" Separator with all attachments. "Cushman" Engine 20 H.P., with 24-46 Junior "Decker" Separator with all attachments. We furnish combination outfits with or without attachments, as required.

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AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES

The Agricultural College is going to the farms. Four short course schools will be held in Manitoba, opening simultaneously on January 10 at Morden, Boissevain, Neepawa and Virden, and lasting for a full month. Very great care is being taken in arranging the courses to secure the best men and women available to give the instruction.

The towns in which the schools are to be held are co-operating loyally with the college and the department of agriculture in order to make these schools a success. The railways are co-operating by giving half-fare rates to students who wish to attend.

The courses are so arranged at each school that the lecturer who takes classes in sheep-raising, for example, at Virden one week will take the same lectures at Neepawa, say, the following week.

Arranged in this way it is possible to get the best service at a comparatively small expense.

THE RIPENING OF CREAM

By the ripening of cream is meant the changes it undergoes from the time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness or texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacterial growth.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways:

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or,

Second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

Milk pails should be of such construction as to enable them to be easily cleaned and kept bright. This is best accomplished by having the inner surface of the pail smooth and free from seams or crevices, which serve as a place for dirt to accumulate and make its removal difficult. The pails should have the seams smoothly soldered and should be heavily tinned to prevent rusting. They should have a narrow or covered top to exclude as much falling dirt as possible.

A. L. DOLLAR'S IMPORTATION

There was some exportation of Clydesdales at the end of last month to Montreal per the Donaldson liner Cassandra. T. Purdie Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark, shipped to A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta., ten useful well-bred big stallions. Among them are several got by the Cawdor Cup champion "Scotland Yet" (14839), and one of these is the six-year-old premium horse "Scotland's Splendour." His dam was by the Glasgow premium horse "Sir Simon" (10465), and his second dam was by "Darnley." Two four-year-old horses were got respectively by "Proud Edward" (13673) and "Scotland Yet." The dam of the former was by the unbeaten champion "Prince of Carruchan" (8151), with gr.-dam by the celebrated "Flashwood" (3604). The dam

of the other was by the Cawdor Cup winner "Revelant" (11876). A three-year-old horse by "Scotland Yet" has for his dam a daughter of the good breeding horse "Baron Hood" (11260), while his gr.-dam was the Cawdor Cup winner "Cedric Princess" by the world-famed "Baron's Pride." Five colts, rising three, are specially well-bred thick horses, and should make good breeding horses in Canada. One is by Baron Watha" (14014), own brother to the famous champion mare "Boquhan Lady Peggie." Another is by a son of the noted breeding horse "Mercurio" (11431), while others are by "Scotland's Choice" (13732), a son of "Revelant," and "Scotland Yet." A colt, rising two, is by the Mid-Calder premium horse "Bonnie Scotland" (16489), out of a mare by "Scotland Yet." One of the best-bred colts in the shipment is a rising three-year-old by "Scotland's Splendour." This young horse should prove popular. — The Scottish Farmer.

FAIR DATES FOR 1916

The annual meeting of the Western Canada Fair Associations was held in Edmonton, November 15 and 16. One important and gratifying result of this meeting was the amalgamation of the Western Canada Fair Managers' Association and the Western Canada Fair and Racing Circuit. The society is now called the Western Canada Fairs' Association. Economy and co-operation were the key notes of the convention.

The following fair dates were arranged for 1916:—Calgary, June 29 to July 5; Red Deer, July 6 to 8; Edmonton, July 10 to 15; Brandon, July 17 to 22; Regina, July 24 to 29; Saskatoon, July 21 to August 5; North Battleford, August 7 to 9; Prince Albert, August 10 to 12. It was left to North Battleford and Prince Albert to mutually arrange to extend the time for their fairs, if they deemed it necessary. While the arrangement of the circuit is not yet ideal, it has some advantages over last year, for instance, the fairs follow in rotation in each province, which will be an advantage to the local exhibitor.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

W. C. Savage, Saxby, Sask. \$30.00
Wm. Orchard, Consort, Alta. 10.00
Geo. McDonald, Consort, Alta. 10.00
Herb. A. Brown, Consort, Alta. 10.00

Total \$60.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$6192.78
Wm. Bush, Glen Ewen, Sask. 10.00

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A simple tie that can't bind or slip! Nothing to break! You could tie or untie it with mitts on. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and we will send one by mail postpaid.

You couldn't buy the rope that goes into this tie, and snaps and rings, for the same money—and you wouldn't have half as good a tie if you made it yourself.

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What I Learned This Year

Every season something new turns up in farm management. Perhaps the experience has been the means of saving time and money, or it may have caused delay and loss. At any rate it is valuable to the individual, and we believe it will be equally valuable to all our readers. We want to get these experiences from our readers and will give prizes for the best letters we receive on "What I Learned This Year."

The following books will be given as prizes:

Farm Management, by G. F. Warren.
Productive Swine Husbandry, by Geo. E. Day.
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry, by C. S. Plumb.
Alfalfa, by F. D. Coburn.

The first prize will be any two of the above, the second prize any one of these books, and the third prize "Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn. Letters should not exceed 600 words in length. Any number of experiences may be sent in by the same person, but each should be kept separate and written on a different sheet of paper. Write plainly on one side of the paper only, and sign name and address in full to each experience. Letters for this competition should reach this office not later than Jan. 5, 1916. Address all letters to—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BELGIANS

The heavy draft kind. Why put 6 horses for a Gang Plow when 4 can pull it?

The Belgian Draft Horses are easy to keep in condition, kind and gentle to handle, and will last longer because there is less muscular strain when pulling. Get into the right breed.

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Percherons For Sale

Cocula (2664) 74816, grey five-year-old Stallion
Prince Joachim (4092) three-year-old Stallion
Both are blocky, sound, clean-limbed horses; guaranteed pure foal getters. "Cocula" is registered in both Canadian and American stud books, and both horses are of the best breeding.

B. F. Piercy, Sovereign, Sask.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Roan and red. From 10 to 24 months old. Bred from "Royal Sailor" (Imp), "Topsman's Duke," "Clan McKay" (Imp), "Baron's Pride" (Imp), and "Royal Don" (Imp).
Satisfaction guaranteed.

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FOR SALE
Can supply Duroc Jersey hogs of quality, both sexes, and can furnish unrelated pairs. They are the best lot I ever raised.
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For sale, a few young **BERKSHIRE SOWS** ready to breed to prize boar in December and January. Also a few young boars fit for service in December and January.

EDMUND BRAY, Neepawa,
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Here we are again! Back from the big fairs with the Long Improved English Berkshires. We have some of the best stock in young boars and sows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock hog, "High Bluff Laddie" (32012), which won first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and won high honors in all other classes. Can supply pairs not akin. Holstein (pure-bred) bulls, heifers and sows for sale; also nice grades. Apply
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Two Clyde Stallions, Seven Shorthorn Bulls, Yorkshire Boars and Sows. Choice stuff. Oxford Down Rams. Barred Rock Cockerels.

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We have the best lot of **Berkshires** and **Oxford sheep** for sale we have ever bred. Ten yearling boars fit for service and twenty young sows of breeding age. One hundred and fifty grade Oxford ewes ready as soon as bred.

R. L. LANG, Oak Lake, Man.

SUNSET FARM

The Home of the **Hampshires** if you are in need of a good boar to head the herd let us know your wants. Our stock is the best that money can buy. We have in our herd the Champion Sow and Boar of Western Canada. Penicilled Indian Runner Ducks our specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Get some new blood for your herd from **R. P. Roop**, one of the oldest Poland China breeders in Alberta. If you start right you will come out all right. I can sell you the right kind of stock at the right price. Boars for service and sows bred for April litters. July and September pigs for sale.
LONG DISTANCE PHONE

R. P. ROOP - Millet, Alta.

Seed Selection

Continued from Page 19

from the rest of the field and threshing it separately for seed purposes. This is about the easiest method. An improvement on this is to select by hand sufficient heads of grain to give enough seed to be seeded down on a special seed plot. This method is known as mass selection. A still better way is to select individual heads from the most promising plants, and sow the seed from each head in a single row. In this way the characteristics of the individual plant may be studied and the best types may be isolated and kept to multiply until sufficient seed is produced. This is called head row selection. By this method one can note the different characters of each plant, as some rows may differ largely from the others. They may be longer or shorter in the straw, may be early or late in maturity, heavy or light stooling, may vary in size, shape or color of the grain, and so on. This method calls for some judgment to be able to determine the value of each strain, and is not work to be commended to the grower in general, as it calls for constant care and perseverance. There are other methods that are more complicated. The one that can be commended for general use is mass selection. It is best suited to the farmer who is desirous of improvement, and may be continued each season with profit, providing that the variety under selection is fairly pure. The purity may be maintained, and consequently the yield increased and the quality kept at a high standard.

After having worked along these lines successfully for several years and knowing that absolute improvement has been made each season, I can say that selection is profitable and will well repay for the trouble taken, whether the object is raising seed grain for sale or grain for the market.

Suitable Variety for Mass Selection

Mass selection, then, is the system I can recommend to every grower. Each plant represents a strain. There are a great many strains that are distinctly different in many respects and characters, altho the variety is pure apparently to the casual observer. To the average farmer a field of wheat is just wheat. It may be Marquis or Red Fife or some other variety, and yet it is possible to go into that field and select several entirely different strains, each one of which may be isolated by seeding separately and produce progeny identical with the parent form. These strains may vary from high yielding to low yielding characters, long or shorter straw that may be weak or strong, that carry heads that are drooping or erect, the grain may vary in color, size or shape, maturing early or late. It may be true or constant, or in some instances break up into other forms, bearded or beardless. It will be apparent to every grower that where such wide differences occur in the fields that mass selection of the better types cannot fail to prove a profitable part of grain growing.

Before attempting to hand select any variety, it is not only advisable but necessary to choose a variety suited to the district. Having decided this point, it is to the interest of the selector to procure pure seed from a reliable source. There are many individual growers who are producing good pure seed. Then the seed houses and experimental farms are sources where a supply may be had. By so doing it will save a great deal of labor and painstaking effort that may be wasted and spent in vain if beginning with a sort that is not pure, unless one is expert enough to be able to distinguish or determine for a certainty the variety under selection.

Shape and Size of Seed Plot

Having decided on the variety for selection and the kind of seed, it will be well to take up the question of the size and shape of the seed plot where the seed is to be sown. For all practical purposes one-quarter of an acre is large enough for a seed plot. The seed raised on this plot is sown the following season on what is called the multiplying plot. The seed raised on this field is used the following season for the general crop. In two seasons, starting with the quarter-acre seed plot, it is possible to produce enough seed for the requirements of a

Glencarnock Stock Farm

We are offering choicely bred young

Aberdeen Angus Bulls at \$150 and \$175 each

These bulls are from ten to fourteen months old, are well grown and every one is a good individual. If you are in the market for a herd bull don't miss this opportunity. Write today for a list of our offerings and description.

SHEEP

We are now booking orders for our **Suffolk Down Rams** for immediate delivery. These rams are all well grown, are of the best breeding possible to obtain and will leave you the kind of lambs that always top the market.

PIGS

We still have a few spring **Berkshire** boars and sows for sale. They are of the right type and we can furnish pairs or trios not akin.

Price \$25 each

*Get Your Breeding Stock from Glencarnock
where the Champions are Bred*

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J. J. KERR, GOODWATER, SASK.

Berkshire and Duroc Jersey Hogs

I MUST SELL BEFORE JAN. 1st, AND TO CLEAR WILL QUOTE:—

Young Boars for Immediate Service, \$18 each **Two Yearling Berkshire Sows, \$30 each**

Berkshire Sows of Spring Litters, \$15 each

These are a first class lot of breeding pigs. Are registered, and I guarantee satisfaction.

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BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." Now, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from **HIGH HOW STOCK FARM.** I can please you.
THOS. NOBLE - **DAYSLAND, ALTA.**

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1 Mile North of Culross, Man.—Sec. 11-9-3.

Pure Bred Horses, Cattle and Swine

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS BERKSHIRES

HORSES

JOE BUCHLYVIE (13147). Foaled May 29, 1911. Sire, Dunure Soutar, by Baron of Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride. Dam, Bess Harper, by Lavender, by Glenzier.

BUCHLYVIE DUNURE (16573). Foaled May 1, 1912. Full brother to Joe Buchlyvie.

BESS COLT. Dam, Bess Harper. Sire, Nezzle Moreot (imp.) Grandsire, Hlawatha. **BESS HARPER** (27630). Foaled 1905. Sire, Lavender (imp.), by Glenzier. Dam, Jess Harper, by Royal Standard.

DOLL OF GLEN ERIN (26421). Foaled May 5, 1911. Sire, Dunure Soutar, by Baron of Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride. Dam, Nell Fullarton, by Fullarton (imp.).

BELLE OF GLEN ERIN (27540). Foaled June 11, 1911. Sire, Dunure Soutar, by Baron of Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride. Dam, Bess of Glen Erin (21659), by Baron Richardson (imp.).

Bay Mare—3 years. Weight 1,600 lbs.

Bay Filly—2 years.

Light Bay Filly—6 months.

Brown Gelding—4 years. Weight 1,200 lbs.

Brown Gelding—7 years.

Black Gelding—7 years.

CATTLE

BARNEY O'HEA (97473). Calved Aug. 6, 1914. Sire, Ben Lomondshire (84938). Dam, Mayflower (70495).

WHITE BULL CALF. Calved July 20, 1915. Dam, Snowdrop (106104).

MAYFLOWER (70495), red roan. Calved June 5, 1905. Sire, Scottish Beau (35681). Dam, Bright Light of Prairie Home, by Judge.

MONO BELLE 8th, red. Calved Sept. 15, 1908. Sire, Eastland (52882). Dam, Mono Belle (34609).

MONO BELLE 7th, red. Calved Sept. 10, 1910. Sire, The Bruce (70064). Dam, Mono Belle (34609).

SNOWDROP (106104), white. Calved June 20, 1913. Sire, King of Meadowbank (85434). Dam, Mayflower (70495).

MIGNONETTE (111198). Calved June 30, 1914. Sire, The Empire (89718). Dam, Mono Belle 7th (98063).

RED CALF. Calved July 15, 1915. Female. Dam, Mono Belle 7th (98063).

SWINE—Berkshire

KING OF MEADOWBANK (33075). Boar. Sire, Plainview King (31200). Dam, Darlingford Queen (31265).

MORNINGSIDE MARY (25254). Sire, Ranger 2nd (18179). Dam, dot (12503).

1 BOAR AND 7 SOWS (eligible for registration), about 6 months old.

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All ages. Write for prices

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BERKSHIRE HOGS

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We have for sale twenty CLYDESDALE MARES and FILLIES, either (imp.) or Canadian bred. Ten are in foal to "Kenpurnie" (imp.), a son of the noted stallion "Royal Favorite." Many of these are prize winners. All are of the best breeding, and have good size and splendid quality. Can furnish any number or a car load at prices ranging from \$200 to \$450.

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PROVINCIAL

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quarter section or more. For a quarter-acre seed plot 20 to 25 pounds of seed is necessary, according to the character of the soil and the district. The plot may be made square or long in shape. I find that the long plot is very convenient. In length and width it should be made to suit the seeder, so that two or more rounds of the drill will fill out the plot in width evenly. If the plot is made square it will be well to leave a space of one foot each round of the drill, so that it will be possible to walk thru the plot without trampling down the grain. It will be necessary to do this later on in the season to pull out any foreign varieties or heads that are not true to the variety under selection. Good clean summerfallow or root land, especially where a potato crop has grown the previous season, is an ideal place for the seed plot. In this case it is well to clear off the dead vines in the fall. Disc the land, lightly harrow and level off with the plank drag and finish up with the harrow or cultivator, leaving the land in a slightly ridged or corrugated condition to go into the winter. In the spring this should be harrowed before seeding, along the lines I laid down in former issues of The Guide on "The Soil and the Seed." A seed plot or multiplying field should never be seeded where a grain crop has grown the previous season. The seed plot should be some distance apart from any other crop of grain.

Watch the Plot Carefully

From whatever source the seed was obtained it should be well and thoroughly cleaned before being seeded. Thru-out the growing time the plot should be watched closely for any noxious weeds or other kinds of grain. This may be done at any spare time, and when the grower becomes interested in his plot that will be the first place he will make for in his spare time. To many this work becomes very interesting, especially after a year or two of selection, for, in a sense, the plants growing in the plot are his own creations, and it will spur him to greater effort, especially as he notes the improvement that is being made. When the plot is ripe enough selection is made of the heads from the best types or strains sufficient to give seed for another similar plot the following season. The balance of the plot is threshed carefully apart from the other crops to maintain the purity, and used to seed what is called the multiplying field.

Type to Select

Selection should be made from uniform heads true to the variety. At the outside of the plot may be found plants that grow stronger and taller than are found in the inside of the plot. These heads are larger and longer but more open in the head. They usually do not contain more grain than the smaller, more compact heads from inside the plot, and do not fully mature with the rest of the plot. The grain will be found to be thin and shrunken. Therefore there is no advantage in selecting these large heads because they will not reproduce similar large heads the following season. The reason for these large heads is in the advantage they have in drawing on an excess of plant food and moisture from the soil that is found at the outside of the plot. It is a case of environment. When mention is made of selection of the best heads, it should be understood that it is the largest heads or best heads from the inside of the plot where no plant has an advantage over another. In most cases the best heads are the largest but not always the longest ones, because they are more perfectly filled from the base to the tip of the head. A well developed head should contain at least eight to ten or more rows of spikelets with more than two grains in a single spikelet. A spikelet may contain from two to six grains, and a single head sometimes as high as seventy-five grains. There are well defined types among all plants, and these when propagated again conform fairly true to type. Every variety is known by the type. Some are loose and open in the head where the spikelets are found far apart. These are known as open type. In the compact type the spikelets are set closer together, making a compact head. Many of the compact type that may seem small in the head as compared with the

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longer open types contain more grains, and I find there is less loss by shelling of the grain in handling.

Select Compact Heads

The best types to select are the compact forms and should be made from heads that are fully developed, every spikelet being filled from the bottom to the tip, providing they are of good length. It would be well to explain here that in some seasons the bottom spikelets do not fill. This may be due to conditions caused by the season. In abnormal seasons such as the past one, severe June frosts affected the head even before it was in the shot blade, causing incomplete filling. This is not

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due to the inferiority of the individual plant or variety, and due allowance should be made in similar cases, such as where a slight hail storm sometimes strips a few grains out of the head or damages it before filling. But when the season is normal and the plants all grow under equal conditions, it is advisable to select the best developed heads and the largest grown under equal conditions, because such a large head will contain plump, sound grains. Like produces like. To a great extent a normally developed head and grain makes better seed under all conditions, will produce more abundantly and is far superior to the weaker types. This does not hold good in the case of pedigree

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again are not uniform in stooling, throwing up stems of different heights, while some are very uniform in height. These better stooling types must not be confused with those growing at the outside edges of the plot.

Having pointed out some of the wide differences between individual plants and their ability to reproduce, it should be clear to the beginner that it is possible to make a selection of the better and more profitable strains and to eliminate all inferior strains. The first year of selection will show some improvement, but each succeeding season a more marked improvement will be noted, because selecting the best each year leaves less of the inferior type to

seed that thru some accident of the season may produce apparently inferior seed, because shrunken, undersized seed from a highly selected stock is more valuable than bright, plump seed from inferior stock.

Stooling Ability

There is also a wide difference between the different strains as to their ability to stool freely. This applies also to different varieties. Some varieties stool more abundantly than others, but this also happens within a certain variety in the different strains. Some strains produce only a small number of heads, others a greater number. Others

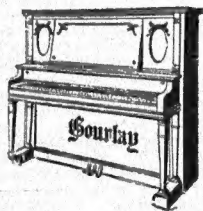


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be eliminated, and more uniformity of the type will be the result.

Time and Method of Selection

Selection of heads should be made when fully ripe. Choose a warm dry day if possible. This should not be done early in the morning or late in the evening when the heads are damp, as this may cause moulding of the picked heads. Any dry day will do excepting windy days, when the heads are moving too freely with the wind. It is a good plan to carry a large sized pail on the arm, and with a sharp knife cut just below the head. Each pailful may be emptied into a sack. Three or four bags full should be sufficient to give seed for a quarter of an acre seed plot. These sacks should be emptied into other sacks so that each is little more than half full and should be hung up in a dry, airy place until such time as they can be

threshed. It is well to shake up the heads in the bags sometimes to air them until thoroughly dry. When time permits the sacks should be laid on a hard surface and beaten with a stick. When thoroughly threshed the broken heads and chaff may be taken out by a suitable screen shaken over a box or washtub. The chaff that falls thru with the grain may be separated from the grain by passing it thru the wind on a windy day. All the small grains should then be screened out, leaving the best for seed for the next season's seed plot. This seed will be pure and free of any weed seeds.

The balance of the plot may be harvested with the binder, taking care to see that no heads or straws are in the machine or on the canvasses. Regarding the threshing of the plot, some judgment is needed to avoid any mixtures. If one doesn't own a small thresher it

should be threshed after a similar variety has been threshed having the threshing machine run empty for a short time to clean it out as much as possible. It is well to discard the first bushel that goes thru.

The amount of seed from the seed plot will vary according to the yield, and should be sufficient to seed at least five acres the next season. Care should be taken in the cleaning of the seed to maintain the purity. A special field should be prepared for this seed, such as a clean summer fallow. This will be the multiplying plot. The seed from this plot will be sufficient for the general crop the following season.

Select Potatoes in Same Way

In the second season there will be sufficient seed for anywhere from 50 to 80 acres, or even more, so that the question of sowing good pure, or fairly pure,

seed is within the ability of every grain grower. Selection may be made with other crops, especially potatoes. Selection is made along similar lines by selecting the best hills. The accompanying photos of hand-selected seed plots and multiplying fields will give a good idea as to what is meant by uniform types. This leads to uniformity of the growing crop, the field and the grain. With so many high yields obtaining from the different and favored parts of the West this past season these plots and fields may mean nothing out of the common, but when it is taken into consideration that only three inches of rain fell from seed time until after harvest, and the crops were also handicapped by several severe June frosts, the growth and yield is solely due to the process of seed selection during the past few years and in part to the seed bed.

I have outlined this method of seed selection as simply as possible in such a way that should not deter anyone from taking up this work. Those who carry out all the details as closely as possible and may still improve on this method, will find a reward for their labor that will recompense them for their effort in increased yields. In conclusion, I may say that those interested may apply for membership to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, where all information may be obtained.

This very important article on Seed Selection should be carefully put away by every reader for future reference. Mr. Wheeler gets a very large number of inquiries from farmers about matters on which he has already written in The Guide. All Seager Wheeler's articles are practical. They contain some information which cannot help but be useful to every reader. It will save Mr. Wheeler a great deal of work and will at the same time be of advantage to every subscriber to have each one of these articles, as they appear, carefully filed, so that they may be reread at leisure when planning next year's work.

P. M. BREDT'S SALE

There will be a splendid aggregation of pure bred stock to choose from at the P. M. Bredt combination sale at Calgary, on Dec. 16. This will be during the Alberta Winter Fair week and visitors to the sale can take advantage of the single fare rates over all railroads from all points in Alberta. There will be 25 Clydesdale mares and fillies, 9 Clydesdale stallions, 2 Hackney stallions, 6 Hackney mares and fillies, 2 Welsh ponies, 40 head of Shorthorn cows and heifers, 25 Shorthorn bulls and a very fine selection of 60 young Oxford and Shropshire ewes. All this stock is purebred and registered. The name of the owner is more than a sufficient voucher for the quality of the stock for sale.

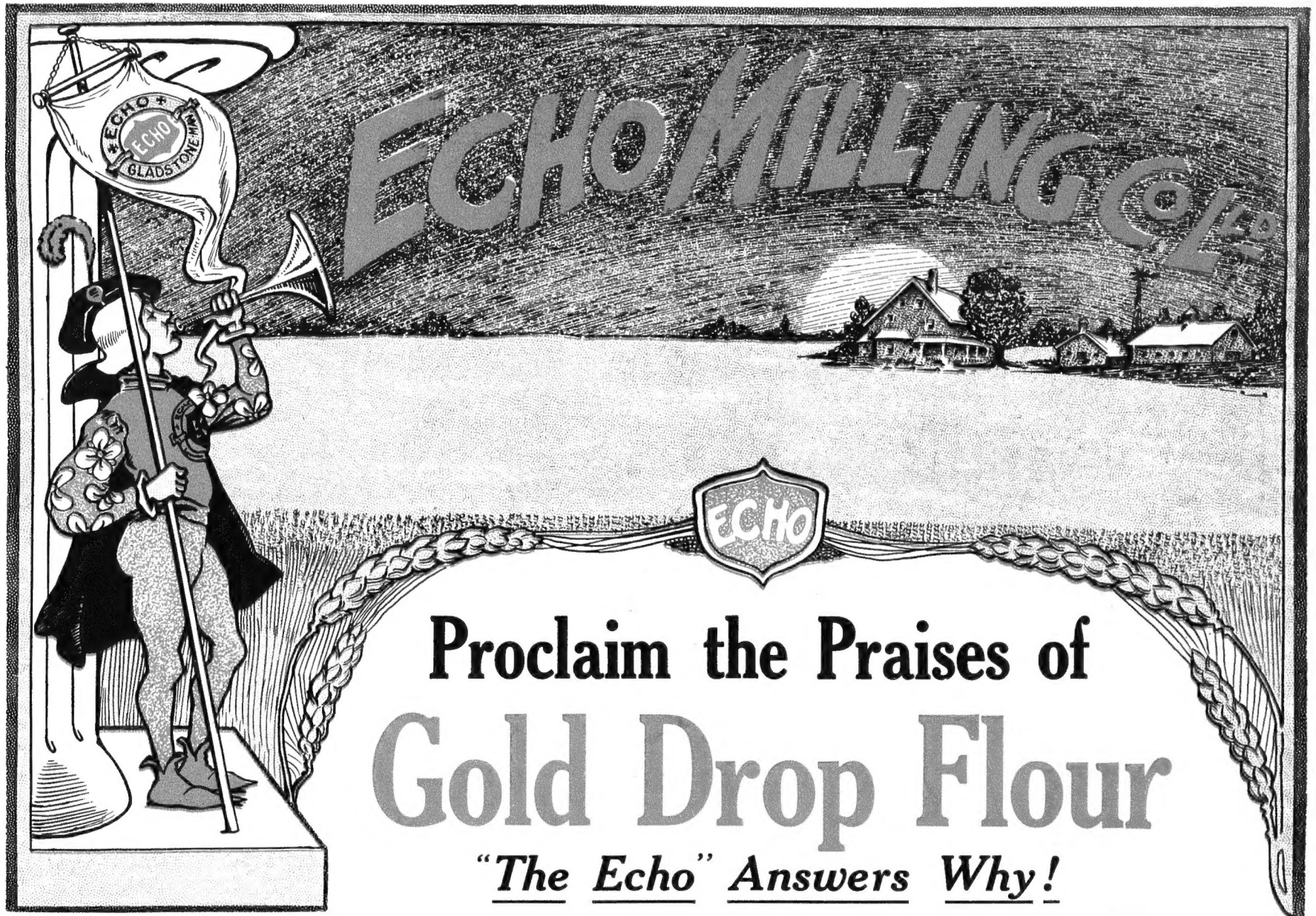
HENDERS' DISPERSION SALE

A splendid opportunity will be afforded farmers and stockmen to obtain at auction prices some of the most choicely bred livestock that can be found in the West today at the R. C. Henders' dispersion sale to be held at Morningside Stock Farm, one mile north of Culross, Manitoba, at one o'clock on Friday, December 3. The stock for sale consists of purebred Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berkshires. Among the eight registered Clydesdales is "Joe Buchlyvie," 13147, a splendid four-year-old, full of quality and action, that has proved himself to be a sure breeder and never failed to throw very superior stock. This horse was sired by "Dunure Soutar," by "Baron of Buchlyvie," by "Baron's Pride," and the dam was "Bess Harper," by "Lavender," by "Glenzier." "Buchlyvie Dunure," 16573, is a three-year-old full brother of "Joe Buchlyvie," and he possesses plenty of size, quality and action. The six-months-old colt out of the "Bess Harper" mare, 27630, has "Hiawatha" blood in his veins and gives promise of a great horse. The three registered mares are of the very best breeding. One is a "Lavender" and the others half sisters to the stallions, being a pair of very superior fillies. These all possess good conformation, and particularly straight, clean underpinning.

There are eleven head of purebred Shorthorns, consisting of two bulls, one fifteen months old, and the other a bull calf; two very thick, heavily fleshed cows due to calve about January 1; two four-year-old good quality cows, with six-month calves at foot; three thirteen-month heifers, and one heifer calf. All of these are well bred and are every one quality animals.

The Berkshires consist of a well proportioned, heavy two-year-old stock boar, two young hogs, six months old, and six young sows. All the stock is eligible for registration and can be registered in the name of the purchaser if desired. Mr. Henders has disposed of his farm, and the stock will be sold absolutely without reserve.

The camera should be part of every farmer's office outfit. With it he can photograph not only the family, but the stock and buildings, and can carry home from his visits to fairs and livestock gatherings suggestions how to better his own business.



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